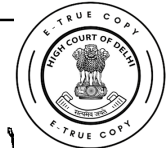




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***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through : Mr. Arunav Tewari,
Advocate.

versus

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI & ORS. Respondents

Through : Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCT of Delhi/R1 & R3.
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Advocate for DUSIB/R2.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Advocate for DDA/R4.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE PRATHIBA M. SINGH

ORDER

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19.05.2017

CM APPL. Nos. 18897-98/2017 (Exemption)

Allowed subject to all just exceptions.

These applications are disposed of accordingly.

W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM No. 18896/2017 (Stay)

1. Issue notice to show cause as to why rule nisi be not issued.
2. Mr. Satyakam, learned Additional Standing Counsel for Government of NCT of Delhi accepts notice on behalf of respondents No. 1 and 3. Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, learned counsel

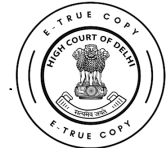


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- W.P.(C) 4417/2017



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matter, especially to make available land for provision of night shelters as they obviously cannot be maintained in Master Plan green belts in violation of the law.

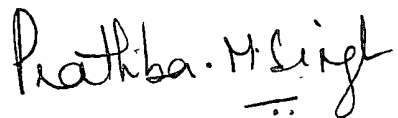
12. The petitioner shall file amended memo of parties within three days.

13. Subject to the petitioner so doing and taking steps within one week, notice shall be issued for service of the newly added respondent No. 5, through all prescribed modes, returnable on 3rd August, 2017.

14. Notice issued to the respondent no.5 shall indicate that a status report setting out the consideration of the issues noted above shall be filed within four weeks of the receipt of the notice.

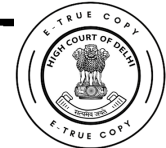
Dasti.


ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE


PRATHIBA M. SINGH, J

MAY 19, 2017

j



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***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

**+ W.P.(C) 7955/2015 & CM Nos.16162/2015, 11799/2016,
11800/2016, 15772/2016, 18177/2016, 21577/2016,
935/2017, 13164/2017, 18595/2017 & 18596/2017**

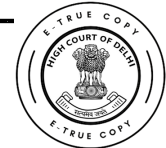
SAVYASACHI K. SAHAI Petitioner

Through : Petitioner in person.

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. Respondents

Through : Mr. Satyakam, Additional
Standing Counsel for
GNCTD with Inspector
Jarnail Singh, SHO, SI
Chander Shekhar, PS H.
Nizamuddin.
Mr. Vikram Jetley, CGSC
for UOI.
Mr. Kapil Dutta, Adv. for
Mr. Aajjay Arora, Adv. for
SDMC.
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Standing Counsel with
Mr. Nitin Jain, Adv. for R-
DUSIB.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for DDA
with Mr. Shyambijay AD(H)
and Mr. M.D. Meena SO(H)
DDA.
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Yadav,
Adv. for intervenor applicant
in CM No.18177/2016.



6

AND

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM Nos.19309-10/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through :

versus

GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI Respondent

Through : Mr. Satyakam, Additional
Standing Counsel for
GNCTD with Inspector
Jarnail Singh, SHO, SI
Chander Shekhar, PS H.
Nizamuddin.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for DDA
with Mr. Shyambijay AD(H)
and Mr. M.D. Meena SO(H)
DDA.
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Yadav,
Adv. for intervenor applicant
in CM No.18177/2016

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

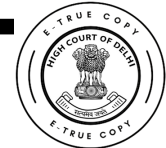
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE PRATHIBA M. SINGH

ORDER

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20.05.2017

1. The newspaper report captioned as "Home razed, they are back on streets" at page 7 of today's edition The Times of India was brought to our notice compelling us to make a direction for urgent listing of this matter today.

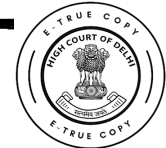


2. The newspaper report suggests that pursuant to court order, demolition has been effected of a night shelter in Nizamuddin causing displacement of 100 people and rendering them shelter less.

3. While hearing *WP(C)No.4417/2017, Sunil Kumar Aledia vs. Government of NCT of Delhi* filed by certain persons claiming to have been occupying a night shelter in Amir Khusro Park, we had noted the submissions made by Mr. Satyakam, Additional Standing counsel of the GNCTD, Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Standing Counsel for DUSIB and Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Standing Counsel for the Delhi Development Authority to the effect that there were three night shelters in close proximity of the Amir Khusro Park, Delhi and that the persons who were using the night shelter in the Amir Khusro Park, Delhi were being accommodated in a nearby night shelter.

4. We are further informed by Mr. Satyakam, Additional Standing counsel for GNCTD that this Amir Khusro Park night shelter was being used as night shelter only by few women and their children, who desired to be placed close to the Amir Khusro Park area.

5. Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Standing Counsel for DUSIB confirms this position and informs us that the children were going to schools in the neighbourhood area, for this reason, the women and children who were using the Amir Khusro Park shelter have been W.P.(C)Nos.7955/2015 & 4417/2017



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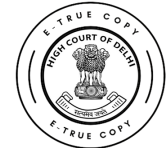
accommodated in the night shelter which is near the Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah which had extra space still available.

6. A very unfortunate part of the newspaper report is pointed out by Id. Standing Counsels as projected in the newspaper. The report includes a picture of a man and an infant child sleeping in the open. This picture does not relate to inmates of the night shelter for the obvious reason that the night shelter in question was being used for women and children. It is pointed out that therefore, the picture of sleeping man is deliberate act to mislead the public and create a wrong impression against the court and the statutory authorities.

7. The Government of NCT of Delhi shall inform this court also as to why steps are not being taken to ensure that adequate shelters are provided to all the homeless in Delhi and how green belts can be converted into shelter homes in violation of the law.

8. We may note that Inspector Jarnail Singh, SHO Hazrat Nizamuddin; Mr. Arun Kumar Singh, Deputy Director DUSIB and Assistant Director Shyam bijay (Horticulture) of the DDA are present today before us.

9. In order to confirm that adequate shelter has been made available to the erstwhile occupants of the demolished Amir Khusro Park night shelter from the demolished shelter home, we appoint Mr. Lorren Bamniyal, Registrar (Appellate) as amicus curiae to conduct a spot inspection today itself and submit a report to this court.



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10. The Local Commissioner shall be accompanied by counsel for the parties. The Local Commissioner shall visit the spot today itself and submit report to this court.
11. Inspector Jarnail Singh, SHO PS Hazrat Nizamuddin shall ensure adequate security to the Local Commissioner and the team of lawyers.
12. Let photographs of the shelter home where the occupants have been accommodated and facilities made available be taken by the Local Commissioner and placed before us. The respondents shall make available the photographer and bear its expenses.
13. Mr. Satyakam informs us that the Supreme Court was approached by a party regarding some other constructions in the Amir Khusro Park who has been given liberty to seek review of the order dated 16th May, 2017 in WP(C)No.7955/2015 from this court.
14. We have taken up only the matter of the occupants of the night shelter on account of the urgency noted above in the matter. We are not awaiting the filing of the review petition but have issued the above directions in respect of the occupants of the night shelter.

List on 22nd May, 2017.

Dasti under signature of court master.

MAY 20, 2017/mk
W.P.(C)Nos.7955/2015 & 4417/2017

Gita Mittal
ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
Prathiba M. Singh
PRATHIBA M. SINGH, J

Page 5 of 5

State info on 22 Dec 2017
for 22 Dec 2017
for 22 Dec 2017
12 Dec 2017



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***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ CONT.CAS(C) 527/2016

SAVYASACHI K SAHAI

..... Petitioner

Through : Petitioner in person.

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

..... Respondents

Through : Mr. Vikram Jetly, CGSC for
R-1.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for
DDA/R-2.

Mr. Rajeev Kumar Yadav,
Adv. for
Intervenor/applicant in CM
No.18177/2016.

Mr. Wajeeh Shafiq,
Standing Counsel of Delhi
Waqf Board and Mr.
Dhairay Kapoor, Adv.
Insp. Jarnail Singh, SHO,
P.S. Hazrat Nizamuddin.

**CM Nos.16162/2015, 11799-800/2016, 15772/2016,
18177/2016, 21577/2016 & 935/2017 in**

+ W.P.(C) 7955/2015

SAVYASACHI K. SAHAI

..... Petitioner

Through : Petitioner in person.

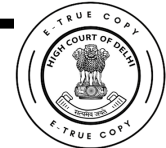
versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

..... Respondents

Through : Mr. Vikram Jetly, CGSC for
R-1.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for
DDA/R-2.



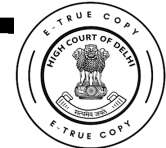
Mr. Sanjeev Ralli and Mr.
Prabhu Ralli, Advs. for R-7.
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Yadav,
Adv. for
Intervenor/applicant in CM
No.18177/2016.
Mr. Wajeeh Shafiq,
Standing Counsel of Delhi
Waqf Board and Mr.
Dhairay Kapoor, Adv.
Mr. Syed Hasan Isfahani for
Impleadment.
Insp. Jarnail Singh, SHO,
P.S. Hazrat Nizamuddin.

+ **W.P.(C) 4417/2017 and CM No.19309/2017**

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA Petitioner
Through : Mr. Amiy Shukla, Mr.
Kamlesh Kumar Mishra, Mr.
Shakti Vardhan, Mr.
Prashant Singh and Mr.
Vishal Kalra, Advs.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS ... Respondents
Through : Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Standing Counsel and Mr.
Nitin Jain, Adv. for R-
2/DUSIB.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for
DDA/R-4.
Insp. Jarnail Singh, SHO,
P.S. Hazrat Nizamuddin.



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CORAM:
HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE PRATHIBA M. SINGH

ORDER

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22.05.2017

1. A report dated 22nd May, 2017 has been placed before us by Mr. Lorren Bamniyal, Registrar (Appellate) who was appointed as the Local Commissioner by our order dated 20th May, 2017. The report is taken on record. It is confirmed therein that all inmates from the demolition shelter stand shifted to the Nizamuddin Shelter. However, the available space has been found insufficient and that the authorities are exploring other options to make available more space. It is noted in the report that, as at present, temporary shelter with coolers has been put in place on terrace. The Local Commissioner has suggested shifting of the male inmates of the shelter to another shelter making the entire place available for use by women and children.

2. A second proposal suggested is shifting out of the dispensary working out on the ground floor which is being run by South Delhi Municipal Corporation in association with the Aga Khan Trust to another place. The Local Commissioner has suggested alternatives to the authorities for consideration as well.

3. Certain suggestions have been handed over by Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Standing Counsel who represents the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board. One of the suggestions mooted is that



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there is a community centre being maintained by the South Delhi Municipal Corporation which is adjacent to the night shelter where women and children have been accommodated. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has joined the Local Commissioner in making the suggestion that the dispensary in the night shelter be shifted to the community shelter so that the dispensary area could be used for a segregate night shelter. This has to be only a temporary option inasmuch as the residents of the area need not only the dispensary but also a full-fledged community centre which is essential for holistic living.

4. In view of the above, it is directed that the Commissioner of the South Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Chief Executive Officer of the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board shall meet tomorrow itself at 12:00 noon and examine the suggestions and options for mitigation of the difficulties being faced by the women and children who had to be shifted to the night shelter near the Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah. The decision shall be placed before us.

5. List on 24th May, 2017.

Dasti under the signatures of Court Master.

Gita Mittal
ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

Prathiba M. Singh
PRATHIBA M. SINGH J

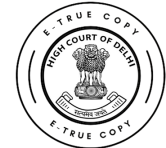
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page 4 of 4

→ Court Master

25-2-2017



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***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ CONT.CAS(C) 527/2016

SAVYASACHI K SAHAI Petitioner

Through : Petitioner in person.

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS Respondents

Through : Mr. Vikram Jetly, CGSC for R-1.

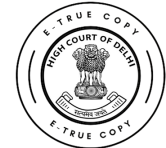
Mr. Satyakam, ASC for GNCTD with Insp. Jarnail Singh, SHO and SI Chander Shekhar, PS Hazrat Nizamuddin.

Mr. Ajjay Aroraa, Standing Counsel with Mr. Kapil Dutta and Mr. Diksha Lal, SDMC.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Standing Counsel for DDA.

Mr. Wajeeh Shafiq, Standing Counsel for WAQF Board along with Mr. Dhairay Kapoor, Adv.

Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Standing Counsel with Mr. Nitin Jain, Adv. for DUSIB.

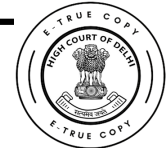


CM Nos.16162/2015, 11799-800/2016, 15772/2016,
18177/2016, 21577/2016, 18595-96/2017 & 935/2017 in
+ W.P.(C) 7955/2015

SAVYASACHI K. SAHAI Petitioner
Through : Petitioner in person.
versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

..... Respondent
Through : Mr. Vikram Jetly, CGSC for
R-1.
Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCTD with Insp. Jarnail
Singh, SHO and SI Chander
Shekhar, PS Hazrat
Nizamuddin
Mr. Sanjeev Ralli and Mr. P.
Ralli, Advs. for DPCC.
Mr. Ajjay Aroraa, Standing
Counsel with Mr. Kapil
Dutta and Mr. Diksha Lal,
SDMC.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for DDA.
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Yadav,
Adv. for applicant in CM
No.18177/2016.
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Standing Counsel with Mr.
Nitin Jain, Adv. for DUSIB.
Mr. Syed Hasan Isfahani,
Adv. for applicant in CM
Nos.18595-596/2017.



16

+ **W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM No.19309/2017**

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through : Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra,
Mr. Vishal Kalra and
Mr. Amiy Shukla, Advs.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS Respondents

Through : Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCTD with Insp. Jarnail
Singh, SHO and SI Chander
Shekhar, PS Hazrat
Nizamuddin.
Mr. Ajjay Aroraa, Standing
Counsel Mr. Kapil Dutta and
Mr. Diksha Lal, SDMC.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for DDA.
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Standing Counsel with Mr.
Nitin Jain, Adv. for DUSIB.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE REKHA PALLI

ORDER

24.05.2017

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1.. Pursuant to the last order, we are informed by Mr. Ajjay Aroraa, Id. Standing Counsel for South Delhi Municipal Corporation that a meeting took place between the Commissioner, SDMC and the CEO of DUSIB on the 23rd of May 2017 and all efforts are underway so that there is no inconvenience to the persons who stand relocated from the earlier shelter home.



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2. We are informed that the women and the children are being lodged on the first floor of the night shelter, which has been assigned serial No.10. We are informed that so far as male users of the night shelter are concerned, DUSIB is raising temporary structures on the terrace and ensuring every facility therein.
 3. The DUSIB shall ensure that this is only a temporary measure and that the male occupants are at the earliest suitably accommodated at a night shelter, which is close by.
 4. Inspector Jarnail Singh, SHO, PS Hazrat Nizamuddin shall assist the other authorities in carrying out these measures.
 5. We are informed by Id. counsels for the authorities that after our order dated 16th May, 2017, extensive demolition action for removing encroachments in the Amir Khusro Park was effected. Our order dated 17th May, 2017 (passed in WP(C)No.7955/2015) notes the information given on behalf of the authorities that demolition was underway. The order dated 17th May, 2017 also records the request as a consequence made on behalf of certain persons for permission to remove their belongings from the spot, which was permitted.
 6. The orders dated 19th May, 2017 in WP(C)No.4417/2017 show that rehabilitation of displaced persons which included encroachers has also been closely monitored by this court. In fact *suo motu* cognizance of a newspaper report was taken and an urgent sitting held on Saturday the 20th May, 2017. A Senior
- CONT:CAS(C) 527/2016, W.P.(C)Nos.7955/2015 & 4417/2017



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Registrar of the Court was appointed as Local Commissioner to ascertain the well being of persons who claimed earlier occupancies. His detailed report is before us. The position disclosed therein is not disputed.

7. Mr. Syed Hasan Isfahani, Id. counsel for applicant in CM Nos.18595-596/2017 in WP(C)No.7955/2015 submits that a Special Leave Petition which was diarized vide D.No.16022/2017 was filed assailing order dated 16th May, 2017 in CM Nos.18595-596/2017 in WP(C)No.7955/2015. He submits that the Supreme Court has directed that status quo shall be maintained for a period of two weeks to enable the petitioner to approach the High Court. The said order of the Supreme Court is extracted hereinbelow :

*“Mr. Siddharth Dave, learned counsel appearing for the petitioners submits that there are **certain structures** which are **appurtenant** to the Masjid and Dargah Musafir Shah situated at Amir Khusro Parko, Lala Lajpal Rai Marg, New Delhi in which the mutawalli and his family (petitioners herein) are **residing peacefully and managing the Dargah for a long time**. He also refers to the application(s) for impleadment and directions that he has filed before the High Court in which he has asserted this submission. He states that **the said point was not considered by the High Court**. Accordingly, learned counsel appearing for the petitioners prays for liberty to withdraw the present Special Leave Petitions and instead move the High Court for review of the order. Liberty, as prayed, is granted. The petitioners will be at liberty to move this*



*court once again if the order in the review is adverse to them. The Special Leave Petitions are accordingly closed on withdrawal with liberty as aforesaid. We also request the **High Court to entertain an application for review to be filed by the petitioners. In the meanwhile, status quo, as it exists today, shall be maintained for a period of two weeks to enable the petitioners to approach the High Court.***

The special leave petitions are disposed of in the above terms."

(Emphasis supplied)

The period of two weeks is expiring on 2nd June, 2017. No application has been filed till date.

8. We have queried Mr. Syed Hasan Isfahani, ld. counsel for the applicants in CM Nos.18595-596/2017, to inform this court with regard to the property which is the subject matter of the special leave petition (diarized vide D.No.16022/2017) before the Supreme Court of India. However, Mr. Isfahani is unable to inform this court about the same or the status thereof. Despite the liberty granted by the Court, no application in this regard has been filed before us till date. No copy of the Special Leave Petition, which was filed in the Supreme Court of India has been placed before us.

9. Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, ld. Standing Counsel for the DDA has handed over an information conveyed to an applicant, Shri



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A.K. Khan (under the RTI Act) by the Ministry of Urban Development. The same reads as follow:

“A triangular piece of land bounded by Lala Lajpat Rai Marg, Lodhi Road and Mathura Road was allotted to DDA in 1972 as green. Hence at present the land is with DDA”

10. Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Id. Standing Counsel for the DDA has handed over a file containing the photographs of the demolished properties in the Amir Khusro Park and only a sparkling new structure remains at the spot. This structure is also not residential.

11. It is agreed by all the counsels who are present today before us that the law, including the provisions of the DDA Act; Statutory Master Plan; Delhi Municipal Corporation Act as well as the Government notifications have to be strictly complied with. The Id. counsel for the applicants has agreed that no new structures can be protected or saved under any statutory provision or notification.

12. The Amir Khusro Park is in close proximity to the Humayun's Tomb, a UNESCO Heritage site and the Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah. It is a Master Plan green meant for use by the residents of the Nizamuddin area and the thousands of visitors to the Monument and Dargah visit the spot.

13. It requires to be noted that this small park is a triangular island bounded by busiest traffic roads that is the Mathura Road,



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(opposite Delhi Public School), Lodhi Road (between Golf Links and Nizamuddin) and the Lala Lajpat Rai (connecting South Delhi to India Gate). As such no habitation can exist within this park because of the safety concerns and lack of access on account of the unending and constant traffic.

14. It appears that an effort is being made by unscrupulous elements to encroach on public land and depriving the public and visitors to the Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah as well as the Humayun Tomb, the benefit of the park, an oasis in the middle of a brick and concrete jungle which the area has become.

15. Our order dated 16th May, 2017 duly notes the nature of encroachments as follows:

"9. In para 3 of CM No.18595/2017, a bald assertion of "since their ancestors" and "in a portion of the park" is made without any specifications. The applications mention not a single date of construction or occupancy. No details of occupation are mentioned. Not a whit of right or title or interest of the applicant in the subject property is mentioned. There is no document to support even the occupancy.

10. The respondents shall strictly ensure that no old construction is demolished."

16. No provisions of water and electricity connections are pointed out in CM Nos.18595-596/2017 (WP(C)No.7955/2017) by ld. counsel for the applicants. No document in support of the pleas is enclosed. According to the authorities, the site is a park.



17. No sewage facilities have also been pointed out without which habitation would be impossible. It is legally impermissible.

18. Mr. Syed Hasan Isfahani, ld. counsel for applicants in CM Nos.18595-596/2017 in WP(C)No.7955/2017 was also present before us when we listed the matter earlier and is present even today without any instructions.

19. It needs no elaboration that the order passed by the Supreme Court is required to be strictly followed. The above extract would show that new encroachments were not within the purview of the Supreme Court proceedings. The respondents shall, therefore, ensure that with regard to any old structures, if existing on the spot, which are the subject matter of the order dated 19th May, 2017 passed by the Supreme Court of India, status quo as obtained, is maintained.

20. In view thereof, while taking action as directed, the DDA shall strictly abide by the order of the Supreme Court regarding removal of any remaining new structure in the Amir Khusro Park.

The DDA shall maintain a videography of the action which is taken.

21. No new structure or encroachment shall be permitted to in the Amir Khusro Park, Delhi by the respondents.

22. Inspector Jarnail Singh, SHO, PS Hazrat Nizamuddin shall render full assistance to the DDA in ensuring that the law is complied with.



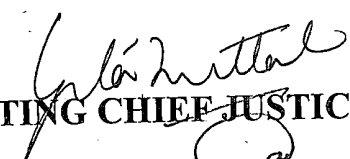
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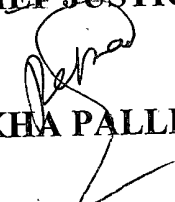
23. The respondents shall ensure that the Amir Khusro Park is further preserved, developed and maintained as a park.

24. List Cont.Cas(C)No.527/2016 & W.P.(C)No.7955/2015 on 24th July, 2017.

25. List W.P.(C)No.4417/2017 on 3rd August, 2017.

Dasti under signature of Court Master.


ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE


REKHA PALLI, J

MAY 24, 2017
mk



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***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM No.19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through : Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra,
Adv. along with the
petitioner.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS Respondents

Through : Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCTD with SI Chander
Shekhar, PS H.N. Din, South
East, New Delhi.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, St.
Counsel for DDA.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

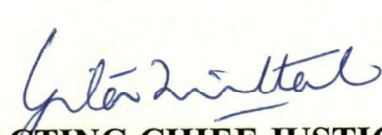
ORDER

%

03.08.2017

Let counter affidavit be filed in this writ petition within four weeks from today. Rejoinder thereto, if any, be filed before the next date of hearing.

List on 24th October, 2017.


ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE


C.HARI SHANKAR, J

AUGUST 03, 2017

mk



\$~18

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM APPL. 19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr. Kamlesh Kr. Mishra, Adv.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS

..... Respondent

Through: Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Adv.
Mr. Pradeep Kumar with Mr. Bijendra
Kumar,
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Adv.
Mr. Satyakam with Mr. Akshay Aggarwal,
Advs. for R-1&3

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

ORDER

%

24.10.2017

The Hon'ble Division Bench did not assemble today as Hon'ble The
Acting Chief Justice is on leave today.

List on 6th December, 2017.

(BY ORDER)

COURT MASTER

OCTOBER 24, 2017



\$~20

*IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 and CM No.19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr. Kamlesh K. Mishra with
Mr. Sanjay Baniwal, Advs.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS

... Respondents

Through: Mr. Satyakam, ASC with
Mr. Akshay Agarwal, Adv.
for GNCTD.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for DDA.

Ms. Noopur Singhal, Adv.
for Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Adv. for DUSIB.

SI Narsi Prasad, P.S. Hazrat
Nizamuddin.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

ORDER

06.12.2017

%

An adjournment is requested on behalf of Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, ld. counsel for the DUSIB on the ground that he has suffered a bereavement in his family.

On his request, list on 14th December, 2017.

C. Hari Shankar
ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

C.HARI SHANKAR, J.

DECEMBER 06, 2017/pmc

→ Status report on 5/12 R3/SHO/Nizamuddin
1st on 12/12 - P-208
→ Status report on 5/12 R2 & R4 is on 12/12
2009 - P-252 & 249 self-reporting
No. C/A filed on 5/12 R1

\$~10

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**+ **W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM No.19309/2017****SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA** PetitionerThrough: Ms. Varnika Singh, proxy
counsel for Mr. Kamlesh
Kumar Mishra, Adv.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS RespondentThrough: Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCTD.Mr. Nitin Jain, Adv. for Mr.
Parvinder Chauhan, Adv. for
DUSIB.Mr. Sheel Rajneesh,
Executive Engineer, PWD,
South East Road-I.**CORAM:****HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE****HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR****ORDER**

%

14.12.2017

An adjournment is sought on behalf of the Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra, ld. counsel for the petitioner on the ground that he is out of station.

List on 17th January, 2018.

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

C.HARI SHANKAR, J
DECEMBER 14, 2017/pmc

→ Status report on 3/10 R2 (DUSIB) is received P-252
 → Status report on 3/10 R4 (DDA) is received P-249
 → Status report on 3/10 R3 (SHO, P.S. is received, Nizomuddin P-268)
 → No status report filed on 3/10 R1 (GNCTD)



\$~13

***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM No.19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through : Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra
and Mr. Sanjay Baniwal,
Adv.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS Respondents

Through : Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCTD.

Mr. Parvinder Chauhan,
Adv. for DUSIB/R-2.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel with Mr.
Hem Kumar, Adv. for
DDA/R-4.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

ORDER
17.01.2018

%

1. Time is sought on behalf of the petitioner to file the rejoinder. Let the same be filed before the next date of hearing.
2. List on 7th May, 2018.

G. Lalwani
ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

C.HARI SHANKAR, J

JANUARY 17, 2018

mk

*status report on b/o R-2 (DUSIB) is on record
Page 254
status report on b/o R-4 (DDA) is on record
Page 249
status report on b/o R-3 (SHOPS) is on record
Mizamuddin Page 268
NO status report on b/o R-1 (GNCTD)
NO counter/Rejoinder filed*



29



\$~8

*IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 and CM No.19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through : Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra
and Mr. Sanjay Baniwal,
Advs.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS ... Respondents

Through : Mr. Satyakam, ASC,
GNCTD.

Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal,
Standing Counsel for DDA
with Mr. Hem Kumar, Adv.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

ORDER

07.05.2018

%

The Hon'ble Division Bench did not assemble today.

List on 9th August, 2018.

BY ORDER

(COURT MASTER)

MAY 07, 2018

aj

- C.M. 19309/17 for Stay

- Status report on b/o R-2/DUSIB on record (Pg. 25)
- Status report on b/o R-4/DDA on record (Pg. 249)
- Status report on b/o R-3/SHO PS. Nizamuddin on record
- Status report on b/o R-1 still not filed (Pg. 268)
- Counter/Respondent still not filed

30

\$~10

* IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM APPL. 19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra, Adv.
with Mr. Sanjay Baniwal, Adv. and Mr. Rahul
Kumar, Adv.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS

..... Respondents

Through: Mr. Satyakam, ASC, GNCTD with
Mr. Shashwat Parihar, Adv. for R-1 & 3.
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Adv. for DUSIB.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Standing Counsel, DDA.
Narsi (S.I.) P.S. H. Nizamuddin.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

ORDER

%

09.08.2018

As a matter of last indulgence, a week's time is granted to file
rejoinder failing which right to file rejoinder shall stand forfeited.

List on 06.09.2018.

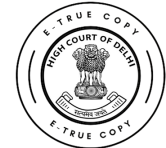
CHIEF JUSTICE

C.HARI SHANKAR, J

AUGUST 09, 2018

kks

- Counter/Status report on b/o R-2, 3 & 4
on record
- Status report on b/o R-1 still not filed
- Rejoinder still not filed
- A.M. 19309/17 for Stay
Rejoinder - not filed yet



31

\$~21

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ **W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM APPL. 19309/2017**

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr. Kamlesh Kr. Mishra with
Ms. Tanya Agarwal, Advs. along with
petitioner in person.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS

..... Respondents

Through: Mr. Satyakam, ASC, GNCTD with
Mr. Mohit Kumar Bafna, Adv. for
GNCTD.
Mr. Narasi Prasad, SI, Nizamuddin.
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan with
Mr. Nitin Jain, Advs. for DUSIB.
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Standing
Counsel, DDA with Mr. Hem Kumar
& Mr. Pritish Sabharwal, Advs. for
DDA.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

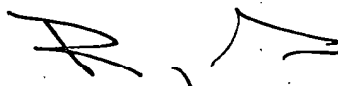
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE V. KAMESWAR RAO

ORDER

06.09.2018

%

List on 17.09.2018.


CHIEF JUSTICE


V. KAMESWAR RAO, J

SEPTEMBER 06, 2018

kks

- C.M. 19309/17 for stay
- Pleadings completed govt-2, 3, 8, 4



32

\$~16

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & CM APPL.19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA Petitioner
Through: Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra &
Mr. Ashish Pal, Advs.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS Respondents
Through: Mr. Satyakam, ASC for GNCTD
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan, Adv. for DUSIB
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal Standing Counsel with
Mr. Hem Kumar & Mr. Pritish Sabharwal, Advs.
for DDA

CORAM:
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE V. KAMESWAR RAO

ORDER
17.09.2018

Hon'ble DB-I could not assemble today as Hon'ble the Chief Justice

is on leave.

List on 05.10.2018.

By Order

Court Master

SEPTEMBER 17, 2018
ns

- Pleadings completed qua R-2, 3 & 4

- C.M. 19309/17 for Stay



33



\$~19

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**
+ **W.P.(C) 4417/2017, CM No. 19309/2017**
SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr. Kamlesh Kr. Mishra,
Mr Rohit Kalra and Mr. Ashish Pal,
Adv.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS

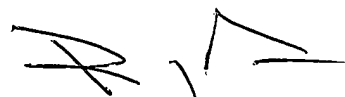
..... Respondent

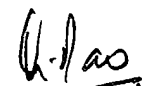
Through: Mr. Satyakam, ASC for GNCTD with
Mr. Mohit Kumar Bapna, Adv. for
GNCTD/R1 & R3
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan and Mr. Nitin
Jain, Adv. for DUSIB

CORAM:
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE V. KAMESWAR RAO

ORDER
% **05.10.2018**

List on January 09, 2019.


CHIEF JUSTICE


V. KAMESWAR RAO, J

OCTOBER 05, 2018/aky

-Pleadings completed qua R-2, 3 & 4.
-C.M. 19309/17 for Stay



34



\$~12.

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 & C.M.No.19309/2017 (stay)

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... Petitioner

Through: Mr.Kamlesh Kr.Mishra, Adv. with
Ms.Kriti Kumari, Mr.Rahul Kumar, Adv.

Versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS

..... Respondents

Through: Mr.Satyakam, ASC with Mr.Manish
Kumra, Adv. for GNCTD.

Mr.Parvinder Chauhan, Adv. with Mr.Nitin Jain,
Adv. for R-2/DUSIB.

Mr.Ajay Verma, Sr.Adv. with Mr.G.S.Oberoi,
Ms.Disha Sachdeva, Adv. for R-4/DDA.

S.I. Narasi Prasad, P.S. H. Nizamuddin.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE V. KAMESWAR RAO

ORDER

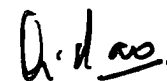
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09.01.2019

List on 24th April, 2019.

In the meanwhile, pleadings be completed.


CHIEF JUSTICE



V. KAMESWAR RAO, J

JANUARY 09, 2019

'anb'



35

\$~12

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 and C.M. No.19309/2017(stay)

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA Petitioner

Through: Mr. Rahul Kumar, Advocate.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS Respondents

Through: Mr. Varun Kalia, Advocate for
respondent Nos.1 and 3.

Mr. Ajay Verma, Advocate with Mr.
G.S. Oberoi, Advocate for DDA.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANUP JAIRAM BHAMBHANI

ORDER

%

24.04.2019

Due to non-availability of the arguing counsel for the petitioner,
list on 2nd August, 2019.

CHIEF JUSTICE

ANUP JAIRAM BHAMBHANI, J

APRIL 24, 2019

Ne



\$~17

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

Date of decision : 02nd August, 2019

+ W.P.(C) 4417/2017 and CM No.19309/2017

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA Petitioner
Through: Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Mishra,
Mr. Mohnish V.R. Mendiratta, Ms. Kriti,
Mr. Rohit Kalra, Advs.

versus

GOVT OF NCT OF DELHI AND ORS Respondents
Through: Mr. Satyakam, ASC-
GNCTD/R-1 and 3 with SI Arun Kumar
from PS Hazrat Nizamuddin
Mr. Ajay Verma, SSC-DDA with Mr. G.S.
Oberoi, Ms. Disha Sachdeva and Mr.
Armaan Verma, Advs. for R-DDA
Mr. Parvinder Chauhan and Mr. Nitin Jain,
Advs. for R-DUSIB

CORAM:
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE C.HARI SHANKAR

ORDER
02.08.2019

%

D.N. PATEL, CHIEF JUSTICE (ORAL)

1. This Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been preferred with the following prayers :

“(A) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to re-erect the demolished night shelters/ Homeless shelters



at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin which were demolished on 18.05.2017.

(B) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to make more night shelters/ Homeless shelters and Family shelters at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin or any other nearby area appropriate to accommodate the persons removed from the jhuggie cluster demolished on 16.05.2017 .

(C) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to forthwith make arrangement for the food, nutrition and water of all the persons displaced especially for the children and elderly, disabled and lactating mothers.

(D) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to forthwith make arrangement for medical teams to visit the site of the demolition and provide immediate medicale care to the persons injured in at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin.

(E) Pass an order directing the respondent DDA to initiate an enquiry and take appropriate action against the officers who were responsible for demolishing the night shelters without enquiring into the details of the same.



(F) *Pass an order directing the respondents to conduct a survey of the slumdwellers and homeless persons at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin.*

(G) *Pass an order of status quo anti to allow the earstwhile jhuggie dwellers to erect their jhuggies in the same manner as was there in the past and or rehabilitate them in accordance with law.*

(H) *Pass an order directing the respondent DDA to produce before this Hon'ble court its rehabilitation policy as on date and rehabilitate the slum dwellers in accordance with the said policy if any.*

(I) *Pass an order directing Respondents to cease any further evictions or harassment of residents that live in the abovementioned area until appropriate rehabilitation in accordance with the prayers in the present petition is provided.*

(J) *Pass any such directions or order which this Hon'ble court deems fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the above mentioned case."*

2. Having heard the Counsel for the petitioner as well as the Counsel for the respondents, it appears that night shelter home, which was meant for women and children has been removed by the Respondent No.4 and therefore, it is to be restored. Moreover, it is submitted by the Counsel for the petitioner that a survey should be



carried out that how many more night shelter homes are required for the needy persons. Counsel for the petitioner has taken at length to the various orders passed by this Court and the manner in which the demolition of the night shelter home has taken place.

3. We have heard the Counsels for the respondents at length. Counsel for the Respondents No. 1 and 3 has submitted in detail that no errors has been committed in removing the night shelter home which was situated at nearby Nizamuddin *basti*. A conscious decision for demolition has been taken which has been complied by the other agencies. The demolition has taken place between 11th May to 18th May, 2017. It is further submitted by the counsel for the Respondents No. 1 and 3 that nature of the night shelter homes are permanent as well as temporary. The removed shelter home in question was temporary in nature. Another night shelter home within the same area, nearby Nizamuddin *basti*, which is approximately 100 mtrs. away has been allocated for the women and children. Counsel appearing for the Respondent No.2 has also submitted that an affidavit dated 31st July, 2017 has been filed by the Respondent No.2 and it has been stated specifically in paras 29, 30 and 31 of the affidavit that the nearby night shelter home has now been allocated and effected only for the women and children. So far as homeless male are concerned, they have been shifted to two other night shelter homes. For the ready reference, paragraph nos. 29, 30 and 31 of the affidavit filed by the Respondent No.2 dated 31st July, 2017 read as under :



“29. That in compliance of the order dated 19.05.2017, 22.05.2017 and 24.05.2017 the women and children residing at the demolished night shelter have been shifted to the Night Shelter Code - 10 at Nizamuddin.

30. That in view of the above, it is pertinent to mention here that the aforesaid Night Shelter Code - 10 at Nizamuddin, was a Night Shelter for Males.

31. That hence, in view of the security reasons for the aforesaid shifted Women and Children, as per report of Night Shelter Management Agency, homeless males housed in the aforesaid Night Shelter Code No: 10, Nizamuddin have been shifted to two other Night Shelter i.e. Sarai Kale Khan: Code - 35 and Night Shelter Sunlight Colony: Code - 63.”

4. It further appears from the facts of the case that not only a nearby night shelter home has been vacated to or allotted only for the women and children which is approximately 100 mtr. away from the one which is demolished, there are two more night shelter homes, one at Sarai Kale Khan and another is at Sun Light Colony

5. Thus, it appears that looking to the public need, the temporary night shelter has been removed and the homeless women and children have been allocated one night shelter home in the nearby Nizamuddin



basti at 100 mtr. away. Affidavit to that effect has also been filed by the Respondent No.2. There is no rejoinder affidavit filed objecting the factual aspects stated in paragraphs 29, 30 and 31 of the affidavit dated 31st July, 2017 filed by Respondent No.2.

6. Thus, it appears that there is no need for this Court to further monitor this case. Enough orders have been passed in past and we are satisfied that respondents are working in public interest. As and when the need arises, they are allocating separate night shelter home for women and children. Two more night shelter homes are available nearby as stated hereinabove.

7. Nonetheless, we hereby direct the respondents that if further need arises for the homeless persons in future, they shall have to construct more night shelter homes for men, women and children.

8. With these observations, this writ petition is hereby disposed of.

CM No.19309/2017

9. In view of the orders passed in the writ petition, the application stands disposed of.

CHIEF JUSTICE

AUGUST 02, 2019/kr

C. HARI SHANKAR, J.



Just 83 Housed In Permanent Buildings, Rest On Public Land

HC: Park as important as night shelter

The Delhi high court on Friday refused to permit encroachers removed by DDA from a central Delhi park to re-enter the area. "A park is as important as a night shelter," the bench observed when an NGO complained against removal of a night shelter situated in Amir Khusro Park adjacent to Lala Lajpat Rai Marg and Lodhi Road. However, HC also took into account the assurance by DDA and Delhi government that those uprooted have been resettled in three similar night shelters nearby. **TNN**

each four-storeys tall with space for 500, were inaugurated in Ghazipur and Rohini Sector 22 in March, while two other projects have been awarded to constructors. The rest are still being planned.

The homeless population is actually concentrated in central Delhi, around interstate bus terminals and railway stations, religious spots and congested localities, such as construction sites and vegetable markets that offer the possibility of daily-wage employment. But in such places, there is no government land to erect permanent shelters. It is for this reason that in Yamuna Pushpa and Nizamuddin, despite the large number of homeless people, there are only temporary facilities.

All 199 shelters in Delhi provide space for about 17,000 homeless as of now. DUSIB is trying to enhance the capacity by adding a floor to the existing temporary structures wherever feasible. "We have undertaken the first such experiment at the shelters near Sarai Kale Khan ISBT," said an official.

The only vacant plots that DDA can allot are all in the periphery of the city.

DUSIB was provided 14 plots for the purpose between 2013 and 2014. A shelter in Sector 1 of Avantika in Rohini is a four-storey night shelter capable of accommodating 500. Since it opened for use in November 2014, it has attracted, on average, a maximum of 64 and a minimum of five homeless individuals at night. The CAG, in an audit exercise in March, demanded an explanation from DUSIB as to why money was being wasted on constructing shelters near upscale localities that did not have a high concentration of homeless people.

Of the others on the list of 14 locations, two shelters.

New Delhi: For an ever-growing homeless population on the streets — most of whom are poor migrants, daily wagers surviving on odd jobs, rickshawpullers, ragpickers and beggars — there are just 83 night shelters in permanent buildings spread across the city.

In addition, there were 115 temporary shelters located in porta cabins: two of these, set up by the state's Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board at Nizamuddin, were demolished by DDA on Thursday evening.

Both DDA and DUSIB have cited high court orders dating back to 2010 to justify their respective stands. However, the demolition has brought into renewed focus the lack of a permanent solution to the problem of shelter for the homeless; that there is no proper roadmap for dealing with the larger issue of urban poverty.

It took stern orders from Delhi high court and Supreme Court seven years ago to

get DUSIB cracking on night shelter facilities in Delhi. Since then, the state has only been adding to the list of temporary shelters. So, while 83 shelters located in permanent buildings are legal, the remaining 113 porta cabins and three tents are vulnerable to demolition as they are located on public land in most cases. At Yamuna Pushta near ISBT Kashmere Gate, some of the temporary shelters had to be shut down last year because they came in the way of Metro work.

On why the government doesn't put up more permanent night shelters instead of investing in temporary structures every year, DUSIB sources said the major problem was difficulty in getting land in the heart of the city.

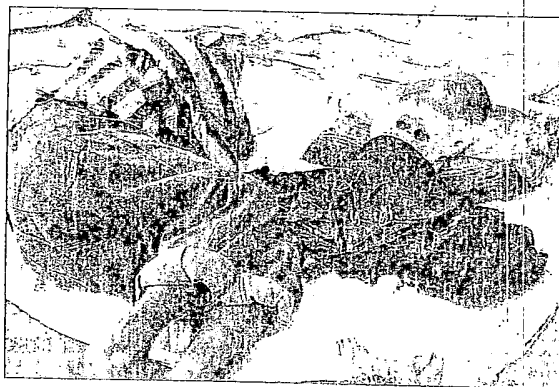
'Home' razed, they are back on streets

Satabhisa Bhavninik | TNN

New Delhi: With the Nizamuddin shelter razed, Kamini (60) returned to what she used to do earlier—beg on the streets. Most of the 100 people displaced on Thursday followed Kamini's example.

NGO SPYM relocated those rendered homeless all over again to another shelter for men. This was temporary relief, but all agreed that life wouldn't be the same. A deep sense of insecurity haunts most of those displaced.

"I lost my parents at a young age and thereafter I started living with my aunt who picks rags for a living. She never allowed me to join her and always insisted that I stayed in the shelter with the children because the city isn't safe for girls of my age," said 24-



A deep sense of insecurity haunts most of those displaced

year-old Azra. "I am not scared of losing my home, I am ashamed at being pushed out of it as it makes me feel inhuman," she added.

Dilbari (78) can't walk properly as she was hit on the leg by the police. She was widowed at a young age and

was abandoned by her sons too. "I came back to retrieve the belongings that the police didn't allow me to carry yesterday. I'm waiting for someone to assist me back to the other shelter as I can't walk," she said.

Kamlesh was shared

Maliwal decries 'use of force'

Delhi Commission for Women chief Swati Maliwal has taken suo motu cognisance of the shelter demolition and instituted an inquiry. She wants to know the names of the policemen who allegedly used force to evacuate the inmates by Monday noon. In this regard, DCW has sent a notice to DDA, TNM

with so many policemen around the demolition spot. "The government only makes us homeless," she said.

DUSIB would add another floor to the men's night shelter to accommodate the women and children, said Nitesh Kumar of SPYM.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
 2. The second step is to define the problem.
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.

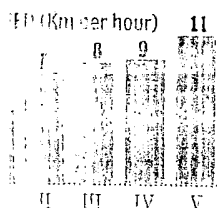
**Maha Maya Flyover to
Gandhi Kuni at 5.30pm**

1. From Nagar to Markari
at 11:30pm

1911 Township to Pen
n Food Village via Old
ht European Road at 6pm

1. Mr. Khas - Savitri
Chandra at 7pm

/ Madipur - Kaul Bagh at
7.00pm



road line 17-000 127

is drawn from 42 worst hotspots in Delhi, from Noida and Gurgaon that are tracked continuously between 7am and 9pm on Google Maps. The runs outside these 42 haven't captured

100-fine for
young Yamuna

KOT on Friday banned a collection and gave a fine on the basis of the Yamuna and clean environment action of Rs 5,000 for it violated the diktat. It constituted a committee by DJB CEO to oversee the project work. pri

vice to

110

the restricting lawyers
protecting their
clients in the Tihar
prison has been
sent to the high court,
as sought the response
for the general (prison)
rule.

25.2





IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 442 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

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Filed by THROUGH
[Signature]
KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)
346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003
Kamlesh.legalaid@gmail.com
+91 9582388509

DATED:19 .05 .2017
NEW DELHI

IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4412 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

Notice of Motion

Sir

Please find enclosed the accompanying petition alongwith its annexures that we are filing before Hon'ble Delhi High Court on behalf of the Petitioners herein. The matter is likely to be listed before the Hon'ble Court on or on any other day as per the convenience of Hon'ble Court.

Sincerely

THROUGH

Vishal Kalra

KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)

346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003

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Received on 19/05/17
Sl. No. 1320/17
Office of the Standing Counsel for
Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Recd. Copy For DDA
Date 18/5/2017
Time 1:50 PM

DATED: 19.05.2017
NEW DELHI

Received by
19/5/17
for A-2-Panchsheel
Chauhan
(DUSIB)



IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 6412 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

To

The Registrar

Delhi High Court, Delhi

SUBJECT: Application for Urgent Listing of the matter

Sir

Kindly treat the accompanying petition as urgent. The ground of urgency is the fact that the Respondents have previously attempted to demolish these residents without having provided rehabilitation to those eligible under law. They are still under the threat of demolition by the respondents on 20th December. Therefore, urgent intervention of the Hon'ble Court is sought in the petition. Hence kindly list this matter before the Hon'ble Court urgently.

Filed by

  THROUGH
KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)
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+91 9582388509

DATED: 19.05.2017
NEW DELHI



C

IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4418 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

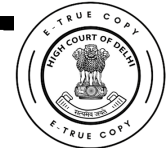
... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

			
		EP 0000005401	
GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI			
e-Court Fee			
DATE & TIME :	19-MAY-2017 11:10:02		
NAMES OF THE ACC/ REGISTERED USER :	SHCIL		
LOCATION :	DELHI HIGH COURT		
e-COURT RECEIPT NO :	DLCT1949E1708L324		
e-COURT FEE AMOUNT :	₹ 100 (Rupees One Hundred Only)		
			
DLCT1949E1708L324			
Statutory Alert : The authenticity of this e-Court fee receipt should be verified at www.shcilestamp.com . Any discrepancy in the details on this receipt and as available on the website renders it invalid. In case of any discrepancy please inform the Competent Authority. This receipt is valid only after verification & locking by the Court Official.			



D

IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4417 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

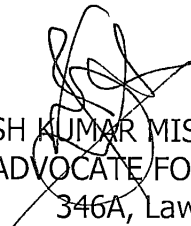
Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

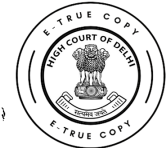
CERTIFICATE

Certified that the identical colored copies of the respective originals have been supplied to the respective respondents.

Sincerely


THROUGH
KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)
346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003
Kamlesh.legalaid@gmail.com
+91 9582388509

DATED:19 .05 .2017
NEW DELHI



IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4412 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

MEMO OF PARTIES

1. Sunil Kumar Aledia

S/o Gyan Chand Aledia

R/o 1D Shahpur Jat;

II Floor

New Delhi 49

...Petitioner No. 1

Versus

1. GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI

THROUGH ITS SECRETARY

DELHI SECRETARIAT, A WING

IP ESTATE, NEW DELHI,

... Respondent No.1

2. DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD

Through its CEO

Punarvas bhavan, I.P. Estate

Delhi

...Respondent No.2



3. THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE

Delhi police, Police headquarters

Mso building, ITO, Central Delhi

Delhi 110001

...Respondent No.3

4. Delhi Development Authority

Through its vice Chairman

Vikas Sadan; INA; New Delhi

...Respondent No.4

Filed by THROUGH
KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)
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Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003
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+91 9582388509

DATED:19 .05 .2017
NEW DELHI



Synopsis and List of Dates

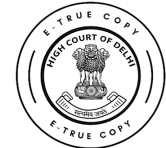
The Homeless shelter for women and elderly and An Education and ICDS centre for children at Khusro Park, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi which was made by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board pursuant to the orders passed by this Hon'ble Court have been demolished in most cruel manner allegedly pursuant to the orders passed by this Hon'ble court.

This complex consisted of a homeless shelter for women and elderly, an Education and ICDS centre, a toilet complex built under Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan were made by Delhi urban Shelter Improvement Board over a period of more than 7-8 years.

There were more than 50 persons were regularly taking shelter in the abovementioned shelter and after the demolition of the jhuggies on 16.05.2017 the other slum dwellers were also taking shelter in the homeless shelter.

In an affidavit filed by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board in this Hon'ble Court in WP (C) 29/2010 in Court on Its own Motion V/s GNCTD & Ors. In November 2014 the Night Shelter at Khusro Park is listed in the list titled as "Details of Temporary Night Shelters" at Serial No. 36 at Page 31 as " Night Shelter Code 123. Nizamuddin (For Women & Children) near Neela Gumbad.

It appears that the DDA without having determined any facts with regard to the night shelter/Homeless shelter demolished and



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destroyed the same taking away even the last hope that the petitioners had.

That further the demolition of the night shelters is completely against the orders of the hon'ble Supreme court Dated:16/12/2010 in WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 196 OF 2001; The relevant contents of the said order is as under;

"UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

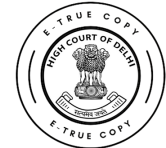
Last year, a number of deaths of homeless people were reported in the Capital city of Delhi because of bitter cold weather. On Court's urgent directions, number of shelters were constructed. This year also, winter is quite intense.

it has been brought to our notice that two night shelters located at Nehru Place and Kalkaji, Delhi were erected on vacant land belonging to the Delhi Development Authority ('DDA'). Those two night shelters have been demolished only three days ago by the DDA.

This indeed is a matter of great anguish, disappointment and astonishment. How could the concerned authority be so insensitive, impervious and callous to demolish night shelters when the bitter cold winter has already set in? In case, proper night shelters are not provided to the homeless and they are compelled to live under the open sky, particularly in places where intense winter has set in, similar unfortunate deaths of homeless people are bound to occur.

This is a matter of great anxiety and concern. It is the bounden duty of the Union of India and the State Governments to ensure at all costs that no death takes place because of lack of night shelters or basic facilities.

11/11/11



I

To preserve and save the lives of the people of this country has to be given top priority by the State. No laxity or lapse on this count can be countenanced.

On a consideration of the totality of the facts and circumstances of this case, we deem it appropriate to give following directions:

(i) The DDA is directed to re-erect two night shelters which were demolished from Nehru Place and Kalkaji, as expeditiously as possible, in any event, within three days from today. Until then, the homeless people may be accommodated in some other homes or night shelters. An affidavit of compliance be filed by the Vice Chairman of the DDA himself within a week.

The DDA is further directed to hold an inquiry and take appropriate action against the officers who were responsible for demolishing the two night shelters.

(ii) We direct the Union of India and all the State Governments and their instrumentalities not to demolish any night shelter without providing proper alternate night shelter till further orders.

The slum dwellers who residing in the Jhuggie at Khusro Park are very poor and deprived, most of them work as House Maids, Rag Pickers, Daily wage labourers. On 16.05.2017 most of the slum dwellers had gone for their work when they were informed that the jhuggies are going to be demolished. They took whatever they could collect from their homes and moved to the Homeless shelter for Women, Children and elderly at Khusro Park. The jhuggies were demolished by the DDA and Delhi Police without having given any alternative shelter to the petitioners. The petitioners then moved to the Homeless shelter for Women, Children and elderly at Khusro Park, the said Night shelter was made pursuant to the orders of the Hon'ble High Court and the



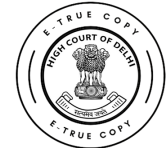
same was also mentioned in the list of Night Shelters Submitted to the petitioners. However on 18.05.2017 the petitioners were shocked to know that the Nigh Shelters of DUSIB were also going to be Demolished.

The slum dwellers have stated to the petitioner that the they are in posession of various ID proofs and residence proofs proving their residence for last many years, that many of the residents have also been removed from erstwhile Nizam Nagar (Mandir Park) without any rehabilitation. The petitioner herein has attached a list of the residents of the Slum cluster at Khusro Park, Nizammuddin, New Delhi which they have been able to prepare in the short time available to them. The said list is indicative and not comprehensive.

The petitioners states that the the slum dwellers are also covered by the judgement of this Hon'ble court in Sudama Singh.

The applicants further states that the applicants and other residents are also eligible for rehabilitation in terms of the rehabilitation policy of the Delhi Government and also the Pradhan Mantri Awas yojna.

That no survey of the slum dwellers was conducted by the respondents and the jhuggies of the slum dwellers, it is in the knowledge of the petitioners that there were many elderly women and men, many pregnant women, children. The demolition was very sudden, cruel and inhuman. This was also



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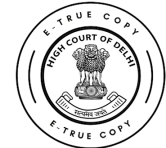
Contrary to the policy of the in situ development or relocation of the Delhi Government.

The petitioner is before this Hon'ble court seeking immediate relief to be provided to the poor slum dwellers who have been rendered homeless by the respondents.

The petitioners further seeks that an immediate survey of the slum dwellers be carried out immediately and temporary shelters be provided by the respondent DDA as well as DUSIB.

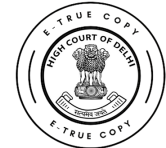
List of events

2007 Onwards	poor slum dwellers and many homeless persons who are residents of the basti (human settlement) popularly known as Khusro Park slums, near Neela Gumbad, Nizamuddin, Delhi. That these residents have been residing at the said place for past many years and have been making their living by riding Rikshaw, Rag pickers and small time hawkers.
19.10.2015	The orders dated 19.10.2015 in WP (C) 7955/2015 was passed by this Hon'ble court stating specifically as under; "There is a specific reference in the status report of the Police to a Rain Basera stated to have been constructed by Shakti Shalini NGO. The exact status of this Rain Basera is not stated in the status report, i.e. as to whether it is set up with the prior permission of the concerned authority or



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	not. If the same has a valid subsisting permission from the concerned authority, then only it will not be subjected to any coercive step as envisaged in the order as above."
13-14 March 2016	some people from DDA and police visited the slum cluster and informed that the slum cluster was going to be separated by a wall from the park and thereafter construction material was dropped at the said place and thereafter the construction of the walls had also started which was further stopped by the intervention of some person unknown to the residents.
21 st March 2016	of A Demolition action was proposed however the same was stopped when the slum dwellers had approached some higher DDA officials and officials of the DUSIB along with their documents.
19.04.2017	This Hon'ble court passes order for the compliance of the order dated 19.10.2015 in WP (C) 7955/2015.
16.05.2017	The slum dwellers were shocked to see the bulldozers and a large number of policemen. They were suddenly told to remove their belonging from their jhuggies. They were not given any time for this



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	and the demolition started at the said spot.
18.05.2017	The DDA officials came to the khusro Park Night Shelter along with police officials and bulldozers and started demolishing the Night Shelter at Khusro Park. When enquired by the petitioner who was at the spot they were told that this was being done as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court. The slum dwellers have been left out in the open without any food and shelter.
	Aggrieved by the same the present petition is being filed.



IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI/

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4417 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

WRIT PETITION (PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

SEEKING WRIT OF MANDAMUS OR ANY OTHER

APPROPRIATE WRIT SEEKING DIRECTIONS TO

RECONSTRUCT NIGHT SHELTERS AT NIZAMUDDIN<

NEW DELHI AND FOR OTHER DIRECTIONS

TO,

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND

THE OTHER COMPANION JUDGES OF

THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI

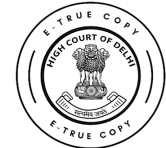
HUMBLE PETITION OF

THE PETITIONER

ABOVE NAMED.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH: -

1. The instant is a writ petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India seeking issuance of writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ, order or direction of this Hon'ble Court to the Respondents, to provide immediate relief to the homeless persons as well as slum dwellers in the form of temporary shelter and food for the children



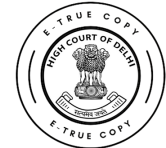
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and to allow the poor slum dwellers. The Petitioner have no personal interest in the present PIL and it is for and in the interest of the poor slum dwellers and homeless persons and the society at large, and hence he has no ulterior motive other than public interest in filing the instant PIL.

1
2. That the source of knowledge of the facts of the present case is the visit of the petitioner at the site of the demolition and him also having spoken to the other officials at the site as well as at other places.

3. That the present petition is in general interest of the poor slum dwellers and homeless persons. Since the present petition is in the specific interest of the poor slum dwellers and homeless persons who cannot by themselves approach this Hon'ble Court and thus, the present public interest litigation has been moved by the petitioners herein.

4. That the Respondents No. 1 to 4 are the affected parties in view of the prayers sought in the present petition. That no other party is going to be affected by the present petition other than the Respondents No. 1 to 4 in the present petition.

5. That the Petitioner Shri Sunil Kumar Aledia is an Indian Citizen and a young social worker and activist and a sympathiser of the rights and concerns of the Citizens of



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Delhi and especially the homeless persons. He is known to have been working for the poor homeless persons throughout Delhi. He is the person who is approached by every one if there is any issue with regard to the homeless persons.

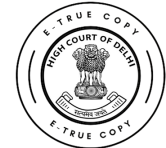
6. The petitioner is an activist and has no source of income as such, however, even if in case any cost is imposed on the petitioner by this Hon'ble court, the petitioner is capable of depositing the same to this Hon'ble court.

7. That since the demolition has taken place on 18.05.2017 in the evening therefore he was not able to make any written representation to the authorities. However he has spoken to many officials in this regard but to no avail.

8. The petitioner herein has filed no public interest petition ^{or in any other court} before this in this Hon'ble court, however he has regularly assisted the Hon'ble court in the homeless matter WP (C) 29 of 2010.

9. That the present PIL is confined only to the issues of general public interests and Petitioners have no personal interests.

10. The Homeless shelter for women and elderly and An Education and ICDS centre for children at Khusro Park, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi which was made by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board pursuant to the orders passed by this Hon'ble Court have been demolished in



most cruel matter allegedly pursuant to the orders⁴ passed by this Hon'ble court.

11. This complex consisted of a homeless shelter for women and elderly, an Education and ICDS centre, a toilet complex built under Swaksh Bharat Abhiyan were made by Delhi urban Shelter Improvement Board over a period of more than 7-8 years.
12. There were more than 50 persons were regularly taking shelter in the abovementioned sheleter and after the demolition of the jhuggies on 16.05.2017 the other slum dwellers were also taking shelter in the homeless shelter.
13. In an affidavit filed by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board in this Hon'ble Court in WP (C) 29/2010 in Court on Its own Motion V/s GNCTD & Ors. In Novemeber 2014 the Night Shelter at Khusro Park is listed in the list titled as "Details of Temporary Night Shelters" at Serial No. 36 at Page 31 as " Night Shelter Code 123. Nizamuddin (For Women & Children) near Neela Gumbad. True copy of the relevant portion of the affidavit filed by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board in this Hon'ble Court in WP (C) 29/2010 in Court on Its own Motion V/s GNCTD & Ors. In Novemeber 2014 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P1.**



14. It appears that the DDA without having determined any facts with regard to the night shelter/Homeless shelter demolished and destroyed the same taking away even the last hope that the petitioners had.

15. The slum dwellers who residing in the Jhuggie at Khusro Park are very poor and deprived, most of them work as House Maids, Rag Pickers, Daily wage labourers. On 16.05.2017 most of the slum dwellers had gone for their work when they were informed that the jhuggies are going to be demolished. They took whatever they could collect from their homes and moved to the Homeless shelter for Women, Children and elderly at Khusro Park. The jhuggies were demolished by the DDA and Delhi Police without having given any alternative shelter to the petitioners. The petitioners then moved to the Homeless shelter for Women, Children and elderly at Khusro Park, the said Night shelter was made pursuant to the orders of the Hon'ble High Court and the same was also mentioned in the list of Night Shelters Submitted to the petitioners. However on 18.05.2017 the petitioners were shocked to know that the Night Shelters of DUSIB were also going to be Demolished.

16. The slum dwellers have stated to the petitioner that they are in possession of various ID proofs and residence proofs proving their residence for last many

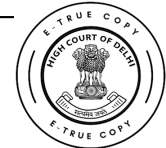


6
years, that many of the residents have also been removed from erstwhile Nizam Nagar (Mandir Park) without any rehabilitation. The petitioner herein has attached a list of the residents of the Slum cluster at Khusro Park, Nizammuddin, New Delhi which they have been able to prepare in the short time available to them. The said list is indicative and not comprehensive. True copy of the list of the slum dwellers which the petitioner has been able to make along with the supporting identity proofs is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P2**.

17. The petitioners states that the slum dwellers are also covered by the judgement of this Hon'ble court in Sudama Singh.

18. The petitioner further states that the slum dwellers are also eligible for rehabilitation in terms of the rehabilitation policy of the Delhi Government and also the Pradhan Mantri Awas yojna.

19. The petitioner seeks to rely upon a study conducted on the issue of the Death of the homeless on the streets the relevant contents of the said study is as under;
"We had expected that the maximum numbers of homeless deaths would be in winter. But the data indicates that the highest number of deaths occurs in the peak summer and monsoon months from June to August and during the winter months of December and January.



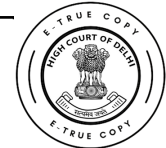
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The years 2009 and 2010 especially recorded higher number of deaths than the average, with as high figures as 364, 292 and 302 UIDBs for the summer months of June, July and August 2009 respectively and 302 and 290 UIDBs during the chilling winter months of December 09 and January 2010."

True copy of the study report "Homeless Deaths on the streets" is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P3**.

20. That the petitioner further seeks to rely upon a survey which was conducted by the Centre for Equity Studies from Dec 2013 to Feb 2014. It only covered those who were willing to speak to the surveyors; therefore it is not a comprehensive document. It documented 227 children and 205 adults, with an average of 19 years of homelessness. Roughly 15-20 percent of the occupants had some kind of identification. True copy of the study report of Khusro Park is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P4**.

21. That it is an irony that within days of the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement board having come out with the "Summer Action Plan 2017 for the Night Shelters" the shelter in Nizamuddin is demolished. True copy of the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement board having come out



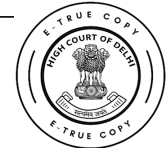
8

with the "Summer Action Plan 2017 for the Night Shelters" is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P5**.

22. That further The petitioner relies upon the national Health policy the relevant contents of which is as under;
23. "In order to build community support and offer good healthcare to the vulnerable sections of the society like the marginalised, the socially excluded, the poor, the old and the disabled, the policy recommends strengthening the VHSNCs and its equivalent in the urban areas."

....

"Free primary care provision by the public sector, supplemented by strategic purchase of secondary care hospitalization and tertiary care services from both public and from non-government sector to fill critical gaps would be the main strategy of assuring healthcare services. The policy envisages strategic purchase of secondary and tertiary care services as a short term measure. Strategic purchasing refers to the Government acting as a single payer. The order of preference for strategic purchase would be public sector hospitals followed by not-for profit private sector and then commercial private sector in underserved areas, based on availability of services of acceptable and defined quality criteria. In the long run, the policy envisages to have fully equipped and functional public sector hospitals in these



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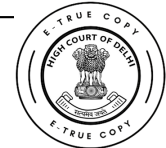
areas to meet secondary and tertiary health care needs of population, especially the poorest and marginalized. Public facilities would remain the focal point in the healthcare delivery system and services in the public health facilities would be expanded from current levels. The policy recognizes the special health needs of tribal and socially vulnerable population groups and recommends situation specific measures in provisioning and delivery of services. The policy advocates enhanced outreach of public healthcare through Mobile Medical Units (MMUs), etc. Tribal population in the country is over 100 million (Census 2011), and hence deserves special attention keeping in mind their geographical and infrastructural challenges. Keeping in view the high cost involved in provisioning and managing orphan diseases, the policy encourages active engagement with nongovernment sector for addressing the situation. In order to provide access and financial protection at secondary and tertiary care levels, the policy proposes free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency care services in all public hospitals. To address the growing challenges of urban health, the policy advocates scaling up National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) to cover the entire urban population within the next five years with sustained financing."



10

...

"3.3.5 Urban Health Care: National health policy prioritizes addressing the primary health care needs of the urban population with special focus on poor populations living in listed and unlisted slums, other vulnerable populations such as homeless, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, sex workers and temporary migrants. Policy would also prioritize the utilization of AYUSH personnel in urban health care. Given the large presence of private sector in urban areas, policy recommends exploring the possibilities of developing sustainable models of partnership with for profit and not for profit sector for urban health care delivery. An important focus area of the urban health policy will be achieving convergence among the wider determinants of health – air pollution, better solid waste management, water quality, occupational safety, road safety, housing, vector control, and reduction of violence and urban stress. These dimensions are also important components of smart cities. Healthcare needs of the people living in the peri urban areas would also be addressed under the NUHM. Further, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like hypertension, diabetes which are predominant in the urban areas would be addressed under NUHM, through planned

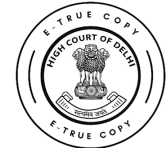


early detection. Better secondary prevention would also be an integral part of the urban health strategy. Improved health seeking behaviour, influenced through capacity building of the community based organizations & establishment of an appropriate referral mechanism, would also be important components of this strategy."

24. That some of the slum dwellers and homeless persons that the petitioner and other persons have been able to interact to shows how adversely they have been affected by the demolition action; True copy of the Case study of some of the slum dwellers and homeless persons is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P 6.**

25. That further the photographs would also show that the demolition action has been most brutal and cruel. People have been injured so also the children, they have lost their belongings. The study centre for the children has also been demolished. True copy of the photographs of the demolition is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P7.**

26. That further the demolition of the night shelters is completely against the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme court Dated:16/12/2010 in WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO.



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196 OF 2001; The relevant contents of the said order is as under;

"UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

Last year, a number of deaths of homeless people were reported in the Capital city of Delhi because of bitter cold weather. On Court's urgent directions, number of shelters were constructed. This year also, winter is quite intense.

it has been brought to our notice that two night shelters located at Nehru Place and Kalkaji, Delhi were erected on vacant land belonging to the Delhi Development Authority ('DDA'). Those two night shelters have been demolished only three days ago by the DDA.

This indeed is a matter of great anguish, disappointment and astonishment. How could the concerned

Authority be so insensitive, impervious and callous to demolish night shelters when the bitter cold winter has already set in? In case, proper night shelters are not provided to the homeless and they are compelled to live under the open sky, particularly in places where intense winter has set in, similar unfortunate deaths of homeless people are bound to occur.

This is a matter of great anxiety and concern. It is the bounden duty of the Union of India and the State Governments to ensure at all costs that no death takes place because of lack of night shelters or basic facilities.

To preserve and save the lives of the people of this country has to be given top priority by the State. No laxity or lapse on this count can be countenanced.



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On a consideration of the totality of the facts and circumstances of this case, we deem it appropriate to give following directions:

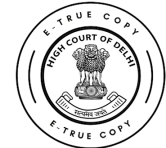
(i) The DDA is directed to re-erect two night shelters which were demolished from Nehru Place and Kalkaji, as expeditiously as possible, in any event, within three days from today. Until then, the homeless people may be accommodated in some other homes or night shelters. An affidavit of compliance be filed by the Vice Chairman of the DDA himself within a week.

The DDA is further directed to hold an inquiry and take appropriate action against the officers who were responsible for demolishing the two night shelters.

(ii) We direct the Union of India and all the State Governments and their instrumentalities not to demolish any night shelter without providing proper alternate night shelter till further orders.

(iii) All the concerned Chief Secretaries of the States and the Administrators of the Union Territories would issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities within three days. All the concerned instrumentalities of the States and agencies are directed to cooperate and coordinate with each other to ensure that no life is lost in the absence of a night shelter or basic facilities. This order has to be complied with in letter and spirit.

Learned Additional Solicitor General submits that all the 64 permanent shelters in Delhi will become



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operational within a week from today and thereafter there will be a joint inspection by the officials of the Delhi Government and the representatives of the petitioner organization and a report shall be submitted to this Court within ten days.

Let this matter be listed as a first item on the reopening i.e. 3rd January, 2011."

True copy of the order dated 16/12/2010 in WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 196 OF 2001 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P8**

27. That The orders dated 19.10.2015 in WP (C) 7955/2015 was passed by this Hon'ble court stating specifically as under;

"There is a specific reference in the status report of the Police to a Rain Basera stated to have been constructed by Shakti Shalini NGO. The exact status of this Rain Basera is not stated in the status report, i.e. as to whether it is set up with the prior permission of the concerned authority or not. If the same has a valid subsisting permission from the concerned authority, then only it will not be subjected to any coercive step as envisaged in the order as above."



15
True copy of the orders dated 19.10.2015 in WP (C) 7955/2015
was passed by this Hon'ble court and other orders is annexed
herewith as **ANNEXURE P9. (Colly)**

28. That no survey of the slum dwellers was conducted by the respondents and the jhuggies of the slum dwellers, it is in the knowledge of the petitioners that there were many elderly women and men, many pregnant women, children. The demolition was very sudden, cruel and inhuman. This was also Ccontrary to the policy of the insitu development or relocation of the Delhi Government.
34. The said demolition is contrary to the policy as well as the judicial pronouncements on the citing which the said policy has been made. The relevant partition of the Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015.

"DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT

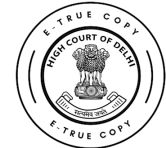
BOARD

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

**Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation
Policy, 2015**

(PART -A)

- 1. This policy is based on the following
principles:**

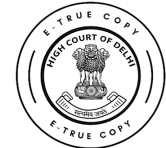


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(i) The people living in jhuggis perform critical economic activities in Delhi like drivers, vegetable vendors, maid servants, auto and taxi drivers, etc.

(ii) In the past, adequate housing was not planned for these people in middle or upper class areas, to which they provide services. As a result, a number of jhuggi bastis mushroomed all over Delhi close to the areas, where they provide services.

(iv) The decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Chameli Singh vs. State of UP [1996 (2) SCC 549] and in Shantistar Builders vs. N.K. Toitame, [1990 (1) SCC 520] and numerous other judgments have laid down that the right to life is not a right to *mere animal existence* and that the right to housing is a fundamental right. Going further, in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation vs. Nawab Khan Gulab Khan, [1997 (11) SCC 123], the Supreme Court held that even poverty stricken persons on public lands have a fundamental right to housing. The Court laid down that when slum dwellers have been at a place for some time, it is the duty of the government to make schemes for housing the jhuggi dwellers. In the most recent decision of the Chief Justice's Bench in the



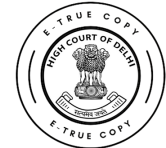
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Delhi High Court in Sudama Singh Vs. Government of Delhi [168 (2010) DLT 218], the Court referred to the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan and emphasized ***in-situ rehabilitation***. It is only in the extra ordinary situation, when in- situ rehabilitation is not possible, then only, rehabilitation by relocation is to be done. The normal rule is insitu up-gradation and re-development.

(v) Additionally, the recent Supreme Court decision in Gaiinda Ram vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, [2010 (10) SCC 715] reiterate that hawkers have a fundamental right to hawk. It is, therefore, clear that the poor, who come to the city for work, *must reside reasonably close to their place of work*. Even apart from the legal aspect, studies have shown that resettlement at faraway places invariably force the poor to return to their informal housing arrangements close to their place of work.

2 (III) (iii) **In-situ rehabilitation**

DUSIB shall provide alternate accommodation to those living in JJ Bastis, either on the same land or in the vicinity within a radius of 5 Km. In case of



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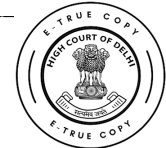
exceptional circumstances, it can be even beyond 5 Km with prior approval of the Board. The terms and conditions at which alternate accommodation will be provided and the eligibility conditions are being separately notified."

True copy of the Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE P10**.

35. That this hon'ble court in WP (C) 11616 of 2015 concerning the recent slum demolition on the railway land at shakoor basti, whereby this Hon'ble court questioned the legality of the slum demolition on the land owned by a central government agency in the following words;

"4. There are several issues that arise concerning the legality and constitutionality of the forced eviction undertaken by Respondent No.1 Railways, which claims that the Basti is an encroachment on its land, with the assistance of Respondent No.3, Delhi Police.

5. In response to many of the questions posed to him by the Court during the course of the hearing, Mr Jagjit Singh, learned counsel for the Railways, stated that it was too short a time for him to give a proper answer and that he needed more time to place the full facts before the



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Court. In particular, the Court enquired whether a survey was conducted of the Shakur Basti in order to ascertain how many people were liable to be evicted and those who were entitled to rehabilitation prior to being evicted. The attention of Mr. Jagjit Singh was drawn to the decision dated 11th February 2010 of the Division Bench of this Court in W.P. (C) 8904/2009 (Sudama Singh v. Government of Delhi) and the detailed directions issued therein concerning the steps to be taken by the state agencies prior to commencing a demolition drive. Mr. Jagjit Singh initially asserted that such a survey had indeed been conducted but even as this sentence was being dictated in Court, he interjected to say that it may be more appropriate to say that notices were issued to the slum dwellers in advance. Mr. Jagjit Singh was, however, unable to confirm whether in fact any such survey was conducted. "

36. That further on 16th January 2016, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W.P. (C) No. 11616 of 2015 passed the following order:

10. It appears to the Court that there is a clear admission by the Railways that the binding

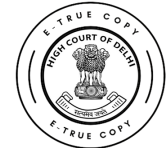


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directions of this Court in Sudama Singh (supra) were not complied with. The Railways admit that they did outsource the task of removal of encroachments to the DUSIB but went ahead with the demolitions without waiting for the survey to be conducted by DUSIB as statutorily mandated by the DUSIB Act. It is also admitted that the Railways sought and received the assistance of the Delhi Police. The unilateral action of forced eviction of the jhuggi dwellers of Shakur Basti on 12th December 2015 by the Railways, with the assistance of the Delhi police, resulted in a grave violation of the rights of life and liberty of the jhuggi dwellers, comprising children and adults, including the loss of shelter and personal belongings and being subjected to grave risk to their life and liberty in peak winter. The demolition exercise undertaken by the Railways on 12th December 2015 was contrary to the requirements of the law and the Constitution.

.....

16. Mr. Sanjay Jain, learned Additional Solicitor General ('ASG') appearing for the Union of India and the Delhi Police conveyed the apologies of

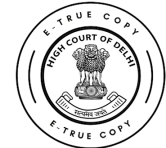


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the Delhi Police for the demolition action and stated that they would hereafter draw up a detailed protocol to be followed whenever asked by State agencies to be associated in any demolition drive keeping in view legal, and constitutional and international human rights obligations of the state.

....

37. The Court has perused the affidavit of DUSIB. It confirms that DUSIB was not associated in or taken into confidence in the demolition drive. This is a matter for concern given that DUSIB is the statutory authority which is tasked with the tasks of in situ improvement, resettlement and rehabilitation of JJ Clusters/bastis in Delhi. The DUSIB Act mandates the preparation by DUSIB of a Scheme for the above purposes. As a precursor to such scheme DUSIB has to mandatorily undertake, in terms of Section 9 of the DUSIB Act, a survey of the concerned jhuggi cluster. Learned counsel for DUSIB states that DUSIB has recommended to the GNCTD that the cut off date for determining the eligibility the residents of a JJ Cluster/Basti to

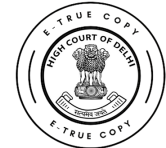


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rehabilitation/resettlement as 14th February 2015. This would be subject to such person fulfilling the other eligibility criteria. Be that as it may, as far as the Shakur Basti JJ Cluster is concerned, till date no survey has been formally undertaken by DUSIB. Till date, therefore, there is no authentic information on how many dwellers resided in the Shakur Basti JJ cluster prior to demolition and how many are required to be resettled/rehabilitated."

38. That on 27th January 2016, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W.P. (C) No. 11616 of 2015 passed the following order:

13. DUSIB has prepared a draft protocol as regards proposed evictions and is awaiting the response to the Railways, the Ministry of Urban Development and the Delhi Police. These agencies should send in their responses to the 'Draft Protocol' prepared by DUSIB not later than 12th February, 2016."

"14. It is clarified that the measures put in place by the Court are meant to help the jhuggi dwellers to tide over the transition period till they are properly rehabilitated in accordance with the extant policies of DUSIB, the GNCTD and MoUD as the case may be, and are not meant to continue indefinitely.



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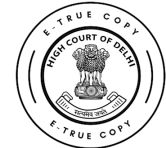
39. That the Government of NCT of Delhi through Delhi Urban Shelter improvement board has come up with "Delhi Slum & JJ rehabilitation and relocation policy, 2015 (Part-A), Which has made standard policy for the slum dwellers residing in NCT of Delhi. The said scheme sets the following cutoff date for eligibility;

"...Jhuggis which have come up in such JJ Clusters before 14.2.2015 shall not be demolished without providing alternate housing; (this is in supersession of the earlier cut-off date of 04.06.2009 as notified in the guidelines of 2013)"

40. That The Ministry of Housing and urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has envisaged the scheme of "Pradhan matri awas Yojna" which is a scheme to provide the slum dwellers with basic civic amenities and also to give them land rights on the same place where their slums are "In-situ rehabilitation" of the slums. Some of the basic objectives of the said scheme is as under;

4. "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as Resource

"In-situ" slum rehabilitation using land as a resource with private participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers is an important component of the "Housing for All" mission. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses



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to the eligible slum dwellers bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

4.1 Slums, whether on Central Government land/State Government land/ULB land, Private Land, should be taken up for "in-situ" redevelopment for providing houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slums so redeveloped should compulsorily be denotified.

...

4.4 "In-situ" redevelopment of slums on private owned lands for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers can be incentivised by State Governments/UTs or ULBs by giving additional FSI/FAR or TDR to land owner as per its policy. Central assistance cannot be used in such cases."

Further in the scheme also proposes the outlines for slum rehabilitation, which is as under;

4.8.1 As a first step, all tenable slums as identified in Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) of the city should be analysed with respect to their location, number of eligible slum dwellers in that slum (refer 4.6), area of the slum land, market potential of the land (land value as per ready reckoner can be used), FAR/FSI available and density norms applicable to that piece of land etc.

4.8.2 On the basis of analysis of slums, the implementing authorities should decide whether a particular slum can be redeveloped



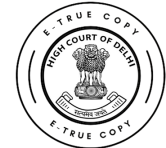
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with private participation or not using land as a resource and to provide houses to eligible slums dwellers. For making projects financially viable, in some cases, states and cities might have to provide additional FAR/FSI or TDR and relax density and other planning norms. States/UTs may also allow commercial usage for part of the land/FAR as mixed usage of the land.

4.8.3 State/ULB can also consider clubbing of nearby slums in clusters for in-situ redevelopment to make them financially and technically viable. Such cluster of slums can be considered as a single project.

4.8.4 A viable slum rehabilitation project would have two components i.e. "slum rehabilitation component" which provides housing along with basic civic infrastructure to eligible slum dwellers and a "free sale component" which will be available to developers for selling in the market so as to cross subsidize the project.

41. The rights to shelter, healthcare, livelihood and education are all fundamental rights as noted in numerous



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Supreme Court and Delhi High Court decisions, and have been violated by Respondent no.1's previous demolition of their homes without provision of rehabilitation.

Basis of Right to Life and Constituent Rights

42. Fundamental Constitutional rights are at stake in forced eviction cases. In *PG Gupta v. State of Gujarat and Ors.* (1995) 2 Suppl. SCC 182, the Supreme Court reiterated in Para 11 that:

"the right to residence and settlement is a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(e) and it is a facet of inseparable meaningful right to life under Article 21"

43. The Supreme Court expanded on this in *Chameli Singh v. State of U.P.* (1996) 2 SCC 549, Para 8:

"In any organized society, right to live as a human being is not ensured by meeting only the animal need of man. It is secured only when he is assured of all facilities to develop himself and is freed from restrictions, which inhibit his growth. All human rights are designed to achieve this object. Right to life guaranteed in any civilized society implies the right to food, water, decent



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environment, education, medical care and shelter. These are basic human rights known to any civilized society.

...

Shelter for a human being, therefore, is not a mere protection of his limb and life. It is however where he has opportunities to grow physically, mentally, intellectually, and spiritually. Right to shelter, therefore, includes adequate living space, safe and decent structure, clean and decent surroundings, sufficient light, pure air, and water, electricity, sanitation and other civic amenities like roads etc. so as to have easy access to his daily avocation. The right to shelter, therefore, does not mean a mere right to a roof over one's head but right to all infrastructure necessary to enable them to live and develop as a human being. Right to shelter when used as an essential requisite to the right to live should be deemed to have been guaranteed as a fundamental right. [...] Want of decent resident, therefore, frustrates the very object of the constitutional animation of



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right to equity, economic justice,
fundamental right to residence, dignity of
person and right to live itself."

44. These rights are particularly sensitive for children. In *Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame*, (1990) 1 SCC 520, the Court held in Paragraph 9 that:

"The right to life would take within its sweep the right to good, the right to clothing, the right to decent environment and a reasonable accommodation to live in. The difference between the need of an animal and a human being for shelter has to be kept in view. For the animal it is the bare protection of the body, for a human being it has to be a suitable accommodation, which would allow him to grow in every aspect – physical, mental, and intellectual. The Constitution aims at ensuring fuller development of every child. That would be possible only if the child is in a proper home."



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45. These rights are threatened when the government evicts people from their homes. As this Hon'able Court pointed out in *Sudama Singh & Ors. v Government of Delhi*, WP (C) 8904/2009,

"[w]hat very often is overlooked is that when a family ... is forcibly evicted, each member loses a 'bundle' of rights – the right to livelihood, to shelter, to health, to education, to access to civic amenities and public transport and, above all, the right to live with dignity."

46. The language of these decisions runs parallel to Indian obligations under International Law. The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, agreed upon by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, makes clear, and direct, reference to housing as a fundamental human right. Article 25(1) states that:

"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, and necessary social services"



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47. Further, Article 11 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 further expounds on Article 25(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, entrenching the right to housing by expressing that:

"The State Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions."

48. In 1987, the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, The United Nations also stressed the right of all individuals to:

"a real home ... one which provides protection from the elements; has access to safe water and sanitation; provides for secure tenure and personal safety; and within easy reach of centers for employment, education, and health care; and is at a cost which people and society can afford."



Right to Shelter

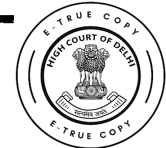
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49. The issue of right to shelter for the urban poor has been extensively dealt with in *Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation v. Nawab Khan Gulab Khan & Ors* (1997) 11 SCC 121. As mentioned above, in this case, the Supreme Court stated that

"It would, therefore, be the duty of the State to provide right to shelter to the poor and indigent weaker sections of the society in fulfillment of the constitutional objectives."

The Court went on to state

"The right to life enshrined under Article 21 has been interpreted by this Court to include meaningful right to life and not merely animal existence as elaborated in several judgments of this Court including *Hawkers' case*, *Olga Tellis case* and the latest *Chameli Singh's case* and host of other decisions which need no reiteration. Suffice it to state that right to life would include right to live with human dignity. As held earlier, right to residence is one of the minimal human rights as fundamental right. Due to want of facilities and opportunities, the right to residence and settlement is an illusion to the



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rural and urban poor. Articles 38, 39 and 46 mandate the state, as its economic policy, to provide socio-economic justice to minimize inequalities in income and in opportunities and status. It positively charges the State to distribute its largess to the weaker sections of the society envisaged in Article 46 to make socio-economic justice a reality, meaningful and fruitful so as to make the life worth living with dignity of person and equality of status and to constantly improve excellence."

50. As mentioned above, the Article 11 of the ICESCR also places international obligations on the state to protect "the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including ... housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions."

Right to Education

51. Forced evictions typically interfere with children's ability to prepare for and attend school. The right to education, contained in Art. 21 of the Constitution of India, is covered in detail in The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE). Section 9 of the RTE Act places clear obligations upon local authorities to:



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"b) Ensure availability of a neighborhood school

c) Ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds.

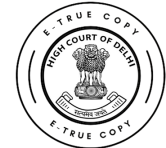
d) Ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child (...)"

52. The children that resided in the demolished jhuggies were severely affected by the demolition. Many had their books and papers destroyed in the process. As a result of the demolition and the resulting loss of property and housing, many failed their school exams.

Right to Health

53. Forced evictions also cause various health problems for the affected residents, particularly by interfering with the provisioning of health care to pregnant and lactating women, and children.

54. Failure to protect maternal health and ensure access to adequate medical services is in contravention with Article 12 of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which is binding upon India:

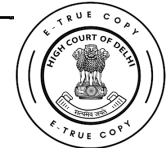


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"State Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation."

55. Similarly, the health of children is particularly threatened by forced evictions, as it can disrupt their access to adequate nutrition, prevent them from receiving necessary health care visits, and put strains on the ability of their families to care for them. The vulnerability of children is protected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Art. 24 states:

"State Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health."

56. And, obviously, those with existing health problems or disabilities suffer greatly by being forced from their homes. Such evictions interfere with their access to required health care provisions, and being made homeless often exacerbates these health problems.



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Right to Livelihood

57. Forced evictions often result in the loss of employment by the affected residents, thus violating another constituent component of the right to life. This Hon'ble Court pointed out in P.K. Khouli v. Estate Officer & Ors, W.P.(C) No.15239/2004 & CM No. 11011/2004:

"The Supreme Court has further held that such violation may also adversely impact and violate the right to occupation and profession under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India (...)."

Many of these individuals work in the nearby area. The eviction made it difficult, if not impossible to continue their work.

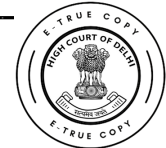
Laws and Policy on Rehabilitation and Relocation

58. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Plan, 2007 makes it an explicit goal of leaving residents of urban slums where they live, and upgrading their accommodations, as opposed to forcibly moving them:

"V. Specific Areas of Action

5.8 Slum improvement and upgradation

ii) Specially designed slum improvement programmes will also be encouraged which focus on upgrading basic services and environmental



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improvement of urban slums with a participative, *in-situ* rehabilitation approach.

...

vi) The Policy gives *primacy to provision of shelter to the urban poor at their present location* or near their work place and efforts will be made to ensure that rights provided are non-transferable for a period of 10-15 years.

vii) Only in cases where relocation is necessary on account of severe water pollution, safety problems on account of proximity to rail track or other critical concerns relocation of slum dwellers will be undertaken. In such cases, special efforts will be made to ensure fast and reliable transportation to work sites."

59. The Delhi Master Plan proposes three strategies for addressing existing squatter settlements. First is "relocation from areas required for public purposes". Second is "in-situ upgradation". And the third is "environmental upgradation up-to basic minimum standards, as an interim measure ... till they are covered by either of the first two [strategies]." (DMP 4.2.3 §1). The DMP notes that, under the prior Master Plan, allocations of 12.5 or 18 sq meter plots on a license basis, certain problems arose. So in the new Master Plan, both in



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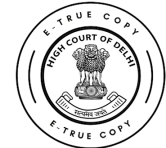
situ and relocation efforts should provide residents with 25 sq meter of accommodation per household, with tenure rights given through Cooperative Societies (DMP 4.2.3 § 1 [i-iv]). The new Master Plan did not, however, alter the conditionality of *in situ* versus relocation rehabilitation.

Additionally, in rejecting the creation of large-scale housing areas for the poor in favor of more integrated mixed-housing clusters, the DMP also states that:

“(vi) In cases of relocation, the sites should be identified with a view to developing relatively small clusters in a manner that they can be integrated with the overall planned development of the area, particularly keeping in view the availability of employment avenues in the vicinity.”

Further, even in cases of in situ rehabilitation,:

“(vii) Suitable arrangement for temporary transit accommodation for families to be rehabilitated is to be made. This may preferably be near or at the same site and the utilization of these may be synchronised with the phases of implementation of the scheme of in-situ Upgradation.”



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60. In paragraph 4(A) of Cabinet Decision No. 1613, dated 03.02.2010, as included in the Delhi Rehabilitation Policy as of 19.02.2010, the Delhi Gov't has declared that:

"DUSIB will be Nodal agency for relocation/ rehabilitation of JJ clusters from the lands belonging to MCD and Delhi Govt. and its department/ agencies. In case of Central Govt./ agencies like Railways, Delhi Development Authority, Land & Development Office, Delhi Cantonment Board, New Delhi Municipal Council, etc. they will be free to carry out the relocation/ rehabilitation themselves as per the policy of the Delhi Govt. or may entrust the job to DUSIB."

61. As such, it is clear that the Respondent DDA is not free to evict these residents, but must provide for their rehabilitation before any evictions/demolitions take place.

62. Paragraph 2 of the Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocaiton Policy, 2015, inter alia, states that

(i) JJ Clusters which have come up before 01.01.2006 shall not be removed (as per NCT of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011) without providing them alternate housing. Jhuggis



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which have come up in such JJ Clusters before
14.2.2015 shall
not be demolished without providing alternate
housing; (this is in supersession of the earlier cut-
off date of 04.06.2009 as
notified in the guidelines of 2013)

63. The Delhi Master Plan explicitly advocates small clusters of housing for the urban poor, as opposed to large-scale relocation sites. As is stated in Paragraph 1(vi) of Section 4.2.3 ("Housing for the Urban Poor"):

"(vi) In cases of relocation, the sites should be identified with a view to developing relatively small clusters in a manner that they can be integrated with the overall planned development of the area, particularly keeping in view the availability of employment avenues in the vicinity. Very large resettlement sites could lead to a phenomenon of planned slums."

Grounds

That in the abovementioned facts and circumstances, the present petition is being filed on the basis of the following, amongst other, grounds:



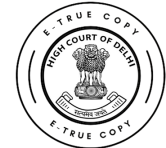
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- A. Because "the State has the constitutional duty to provide adequate facilities and opportunities by distributing its wealth and resources for settlement of life and erection of shelter over their heads to make the right to life meaningful, effective and fruitful." Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation v. Nawab Khan Gulab Khan (supra).
- B. Because the proposed evictions and demolitions would be completely against the "Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna" as envisaged by the Government of India.
- C. Because "the right to residence and settlement is a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(e) and it is a facet of inseparable meaningful right to life under Article 21." PG Gupta v. State of Gujarat & Ors (supra)
- D. Because the eviction violates the residents' "right to ... an adequate standard of living ... including housing." (ICESCR Art. 11)
- E. Because "when a family ... is forcibly evicted, each member loses a 'bundle' of rights – the right to livelihood, to shelter, to health, to education, to access to civic amenities and public transport and, above all,



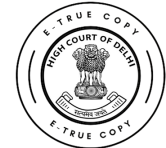
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I. Because the resident children enjoy “the right ... to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health.” Convention of the Rights of the Child (*supra*)



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- J. Because forced evictions "also adversely impact and violate the right to occupation and profession under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India" P.K. Khouls v. Estate Officer & Ors. (supra)
- K. Because many persons have been left out in the surveys and thus there is a requirement for the fresh surveys to be conducted.
- L. Because no survey, as mandated by the Delhi High Court order dated 27.01.2016 in W.P. (C) No. 11616 of 2015, has been conducted by Respondent No.1.
- M. Because the Respondents must provide rehabilitation prior to any eviction, as stated in Sudama Singh and P K Koul (supra) and to the cost of the agencies which is taking the land of the slum dwellers.
- N. Because the Delhi Master Plan's three-prong strategy calls for in-situ rehabilitation for this site. (supra)
- O. Because the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 calls for *in situ* upgradation and housing rehabilitation that is where the urban poor currently live. (supra)
- P. Because the eviction violates the due process requirements set forth in Sudama Singh and P K Koul (supra).



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Q. Because contrary to the policy of the insitu development or relocation in the near vicinity the petitioners have been told that they are going to be shifted to Baprola on the out skirts of Delhi which is more than 30 kilometers away from the present dwellings of the petitioners. The said relocation is contrary to the policy as well as the judicial pronouncements on the citing which the said policy has been made.

Because The relevant partition of the Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015.

**"DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT
BOARD**

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

**Delhi Slum & JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation
Policy, 2015**

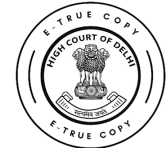
(PART -A)

**1. This policy is based on the following
principles:**

(i) The people living in jhuggis perform critical economic activities in Delhi like drivers, vegetable vendors, maid servants, auto and taxi drivers, etc.

(ii) In the past, adequate housing was not planned for these people in middle or upper class areas, to which they provide services. As a result, a number of jhuggi bastis mushroomed all over Delhi close to the areas, where they provide services.

(iv) The decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Chameli Singh vs. State of UP [1996 (2) SCC 549] and in Shantistar Builders vs. N.K. Toitame, [1990 (1) SCC 520] and numerous other judgments have laid down that the right to life is not a right to *mere animal existence* and that the right to housing is a fundamental right. Going further, in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation vs. Nawab Khan Gulab Khan, [1997 (11) SCC 123], the Supreme Court held that even poverty stricken persons on public lands have a



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fundamental right to housing. The Court laid down that when slum dwellers have been at a place for some time, it is the duty of the government to make schemes for housing the jhuggi dwellers. In the most recent decision of the Chief Justice's Bench in the Delhi High Court in Sudama Singh Vs. Government of Delhi [168 (2010) DLT 218], the Court referred to the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan and emphasized ***in-situ rehabilitation***. It is only in the extra ordinary situation, when in-situ rehabilitation is not possible, then only, rehabilitation by relocation is to be done. The normal rule is insitu up-gradation and re-development.

(v) Additionally, the recent Supreme Court decision in Gaiinda Ram vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, [2010 (10) SCC 715] reiterate that hawkers have a fundamental right to hawk. It is, therefore, clear that the poor, who come to the city for work, *must reside reasonably close to their place of work*. Even apart from the legal aspect, studies have shown that resettlement at faraway places invariably force the poor to return to their informal housing arrangements close to their place of work.

2 (III) (iii) **In-situ rehabilitation**

DUSIB shall provide alternate accommodation to those living in JJ Bastis, either on the same land or in the vicinity within a radius of 5 Km. In case of exceptional circumstances, it can be even beyond 5 Km with prior approval of the Board. The terms and conditions at which alternate accommodation will be provided and the eligibility conditions are being separately notified."

R. Because there is no other alternative remedy available to the slum dwellers other than approaching the Hon'ble court.

PRAYER



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In the above mentioned facts and circumstances, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to:

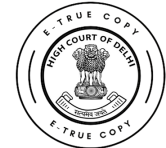
- (A) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to re-erect the demolished night shelters/ Homeless shelters at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin which were demolished on 18.05.2017.
- (B) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to make more night shelters/ Homeless shelters and Family shelters at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin or any other nearby area appropriate to accommodate the persons removed from the jhuggie cluster demolished on 16.05.2017 .
- (C) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to forthwith make arrangement for the food, nutrition and water of all the persons displaced especially for the children and elderly, disabled and lactating mothers.
- (D) Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to forthwith make arrangement for medical teams to visit the site of



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the demolition and provide immediate medicale care to the persons injured in at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin.

- (E) Pass an order directing the respondent DDA to initiate an enquiry and take appropriate action against the officers who were responsible for demolishing the night shelters without enquiring into the details of the same.
- (F) Pass an order directing the respondents to conduct a survey of the slumdwellers and homeless persons at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin.
- (G) Pass an order of status quo anti to allow the earstwhile jhuggie dwellers to erect their jhuggies in the same manner as was there in the past and or rehabilitate them in accordance with law.
- (H) Pass an order directing the respondent DDA to produce before this Hon'be court its rehabilitation policy as on date and rehabilitate the slum dwellers in accordance with the said policy if any.
- (I) Pass an order directing Respondents to cease any further evictions or harassment of residents that live in the abovementioned area until appropriate rehabilitation in accordance with the prayers in the present petition is provided.



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(J) Pass any such directions or order which this Hon'ble court
deems fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of
the above mentioned case.

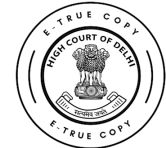
**AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONERS ARE
DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY.**

PETITIONERS


THROUGH

KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)
346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003
Kamlesh.legalaid@gmail.com
+91 9582388509

DATED:19 .05 .2017
NEW DELHI



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IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4417 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

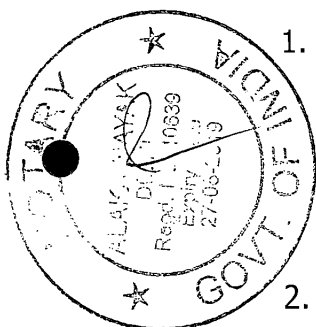
Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

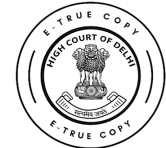
... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, Sunil Kumar Aledia, S/o Gyan Chand Aledia, aged about 36 Years, resident of 1D Shahpur Jat, II Floor, New Delhi, 110049 do hereby solemnly state and affirm as under:-



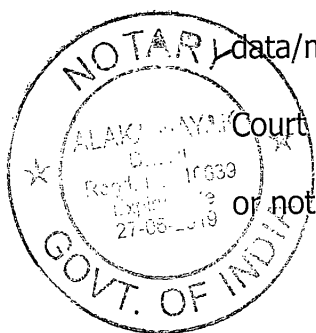
1. That I am the Petitioner in the above captioned petition and I am authorised to institute and sign the present petition.
2. That I have filed the present petition as a Public Interest Litigation.
3. That I have gone through the Delhi High Court (Public Interest Litigation) Rules, 2010 and do hereby affirm that the present Public Interest Litigation is in conformity thereof.



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4. I have no personal interest in the litigation and neither myself nor anybody is interested would in any manner benefit from the relief sought in the present litigation save a member of General Public. The petition is not guided by self-gain or gain of any person, institution, body and there is no motive other than of public interest in filing this petition.

5. I have done whatsoever inquiry/investigation which was in my power to do, to collect all data/material which was available and which was relevant for this Court to entertain the present petition. I further confirm that I have not concealed in the present petition any data/material/information which may have enabled this Court to form an opinion whether to entertain this petition or not and/or whether to grant and relief or not.



6. That I have not moved any other similar petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or this Hon'ble Court or any other High Court.

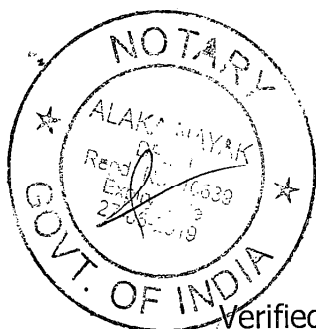


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7. That I have read the contents of the present petition and accompanying application and the present affidavit and the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature]

DEPONENT



VERIFICATION

19 MAY 2017

Verified at New Delhi, this the 19th day of May 2017 that

the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed there from.

[Signature]

I identified the Deponent who has signed in my presence

19 MAY 2017

[Signature]

DEPONENT

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Shri/Smt./Km.....
S/o, W/o R/o.....
Identified by Shri/Smt./Km.....
Has solemnly affirmed at New Delhi on.....
That the contents of the affidavit have been read & explained to him and are true & correct to his knowledge

NOTARY



ANNEXURE - P1



Recd
11/11/14

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IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI
AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (C) No. 29/2010

In the matter of:

Court on its own motion

.... Petitioner

Versus

GNCTD and Ors.

... Respondents

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S. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NOS.
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2.	<u>ANNEXURE R/1</u> : Copy of Minutes of Meeting of the Joint Apex Advisory Committee (JAAC) dated 31 st October 2014.	13-15
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4.	<u>ANNEXURE R/3</u> : Copy of Order dated 04.09.2014 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.	17-20
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ANNEXURE - P1



S2

	Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.	
6.	ANNEXURE R/5: List of permanent night shelters.	31-10-14
7.	ANNEXURE R/6: List of temporary night shelters.	31-10-14
8.	ANNEXURE R/7: List of proposed night shelters.	31-10-14
9.	ANNEXURE R/8: Copies of letter dated 31-10-2014.	31-10-14

Place: New Delhi

Dated: November, 2014

Respondent - DUSIE

Through

(~~PARVINDER CHAUNAN~~)

ENRL NO. D - 429/1997 (R)

ADVOCATE

STANDING COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT NO.

OFFICE: 2148, OUTRAM LINES

KINGSWAY CAMP, DELHI - 110009

PHONES: 27507074 (O)

9868102274 (M)

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ANNEXURE-P1



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IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT

NEW DELHI

W.P. (C) No. 29/2010

In the matter of:

Court on its own motion Petitioner

Versus

GNCTD and Ors. ... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF

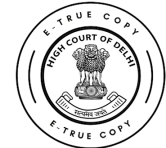
THE DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD

Affidavit of Joginder Singh, aged about 48 years,
S/o Sh. Sohan Lal, presently posted as Deputy
Director in Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
having his office at Punarvas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New
Delhi-110 002.

I the above named deponent do hereby solemnly
affirm and declare as under:-

1. That I am posted as above and have gone through
the official documents pertaining to the issue
involved in the above titled writ petition. On the
basis of the records so maintained by the Delhi

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ANNEXURE-P1

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Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) during the ordinary course of its administration, I have made myself aware about the facts and circumstances involved in the above titled matter. Hence, I am able to swear the present affidavit and, based on the Official Records, do hereby file this Affidavit.

2. That the instant affidavit is being filed in compliance of the order dated 14th October 2014 passed by this Hon'ble Court.

COMPLAINCE W.R.T. MEETING OF JAAC:

3. That, in compliance of the directions issued by this Hon'ble Court, a meeting of the Joint Apex Advisory Committee (JAAC) was convened on 31st October 2014. In the said meeting, apart from other discussions, it was decided that henceforth the meeting of JAAC would take place on 2nd and 4th Friday of every month and, in event of any of said day being holiday, the meeting shall take place on next working day. A copy of the minutes of said meeting is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE - R/1.**

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COMPLIANCE W.R.T. 13 SITES WHERE NEED FOR
NIGHT SHELTER WAS AGREED TO BY DUSIB:

4. That with reference to the 13 sites as mentioned in para (iv) of the said order, it is submitted purely temporary night shelter in tents for augmenting the capacity in view of the forthcoming winter season have been installed/ made operational at each of the said 13 sites. In addition to these 13 sites, two more sites i.e. one at Yamuna Pusta and another at Hanuman Temple - Yamuna Bazar have also been made operational. All these night shelters shall remain operational, at least, till 15th March 2015. A list of said locations is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/3.

COMPLIANCE W.R.T. NULM:

5. That in so far as the Night Shelters as well as implementation of the NULM is concerned, the issue is also pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 55/2003 titled as E. R. Kumar Vs. Union of India & Ors. Vide order dated 04th September 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Chief Secretaries

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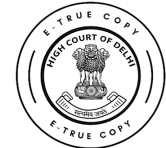


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of the all the States and Union Territories to file their respective affidavit giving out the status of implementation of NULM. A copy of said order dated 04.09.2014 is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/3.

6. That, in compliance of the said direction, the Chief Secretary of Govt. of NCT of the Delhi has filed his affidavit. A copy of the said affidavit, for kind reference of this Hon'ble Court, is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/4.
7. That in Delhi the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) is the executing agency for construction and management of the shelters for the homeless.
8. That vide Office Memorandum dated 13th December 2013, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has issued the 'Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless' under the National Urban Livelihood Mission. In terms of the said Scheme, for every one lakh of urban population, provision is to be made for permanent community shelters for a

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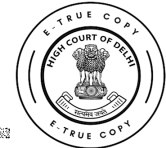
minimum of 100 persons and depending upon local conditions, each shelter should cater to 50-100 persons. The aforesaid scheme conceives the setting up of a 'Project Sanction Committee' at the State Level under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary/Secretary In-charge of NULM. As already stated vide affidavit dated 1st September, 2014 that vide order dated 20.06.2014 (kindly page 2430-2431 of the paperbook) the 'Project Sanction Committee' has already been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of Delhi.

9. That the current population of Delhi is estimated to be around one hundred and seventy five lakhs.

By the said yardstick, in terms of para-meters of the NULM, as many as 175 night shelters, with each night shelter sufficient to accommodate 50 - 100 persons, are required to be established. In other words, the combined intake capacity of all the night shelters in Delhi ought to be 8500 to 17000.

10. That, in terms of the para-meters of NULM, to accommodate the aforesaid population of 8500 to

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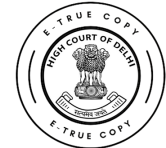


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17000 persons, there would be a space requirement of 4,25,000 to 8,50,000 sq. ft of area. It is submitted that, as of now, there are as many as 83 permanent night shelters having an area of approximately 1,75,000 sq. ft. Additionally, 109 temporary night shelters, in porta cabins, having combined area of approximately 98,000 sq. ft. are also operating in Delhi. The list of the permanent night shelters giving the area of each such night shelters is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/5 and whereas similar list of temporary night shelters is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/6 to the instant affidavit. It is pertinent to mention here that as many as 13 more night shelters are already at various stages of establishment. It is submitted that the said 13 night shelters will add approximately 125000 sq. ft. of additional area to the existing night shelters in Delhi. A list of said proposed night shelters is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/7.

11. That it is further pertinent to mention here that the NULM Scheme not only conceive the construction of new Night Shelters, but also refurbishment and augmentation of the existing

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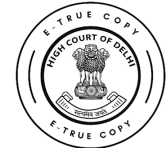
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night shelters. It is further pertinent to mention here that, in terms of the NULM Scheme, with respect of Delhi, the cost of construction/ refurbishment and augmentation as well as costs incurred in operation and management of the night shelters are to be shared by the Government of India to the extent of 75% and share of Govt. of Delhi is to be 25%.

12. That recently the DUSIB has finalized the 'Detailed Project Report (DPR)' with respect to the proposed night shelter at IFC Gazipur which is proposed to be constructed as per the para-meters of NULM. It is pertinent to mention here that in terms of the said DPR, the estimated cost of construction is to the tune of Rs. 3000/- per sq. ft. of the built up area which does not include the cost of fitment and furnishing nor the same includes the land cost. It is further pertinent to mention here that the DDA charges approximately Rs. 75 lakh per 1000 sq. mtr. of land for allotment of land to the DUSIB for the purposes of night shelters.

13. That for the construction of permanent shelters as per the guidelines of National Urban Livelihood

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Mission (NULM) under which the "Scheme for Shelter of Urban Homeless" is being run, eight sites have been identified which are given below:

Sr. No.	Location	Area (in Sq. Mtrs.)	Possession taken or not	Payment made to DDA (in Rs.)
1.	CSC-1, Avantika	842	Night Shelter constructed and functional	44,06,081
2.	I.F.C. Ghajipur	1000	Possession taken	76,02,328
3.	Service Centre, Sec-9, Dwarka	657	Possession taken	31,31,655
4.	PSP Area Sec-22, Rohini	800	Possession taken	41,86,303
5.	Sector-5, Rohini	1465.78	Possession handed over by DDA	1,08,29,841
6.	Sec-16 B Kakrola, Dwarka	1013	Possession not handed over by DDA	4,72,25,069
7.	OCF Pocket, IFC, Narela	1000	Possession not handed over by DDA	52,32,868
8.	Nangloi, Phase-II	2083.62	Land owned by DUSIB	—

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14. That a tentative timeline for completion of above stated 4 Projects under NULM, where land is already in possession of DUSIB, has been worked out. Same is as under:

i.	Preparation of Architectural Drawings and DPRs	31.12.2014
ii.	Approval of local bodies, MCD, Fire Department, etc.	28.02.2015
iii.	Approval of DPRs	31.03.2015
iv.	Issue of NITs & Call of Tenders	31.05.2015
v.	Receipt of Tenders	15.07.2015
vi.	Award of Tenders	10.08.2015
vii.	Commencement of Work on Ground	31.08.2015
viii.	Completion of Work	30.11.2016

15. That, all efforts are being made by the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board with Delhi Development Authority for procurement of more plots in different parts of Delhi. It is very likely that DUSIB may get following plots for which feasibility report is under process :

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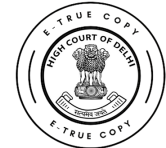
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- (i) Sector-20, Service Centre, Dwarka
- (ii) Sector-26, Phase-II (HAF Pocket-2), Dwarka
- (iii) Sector-18, Pocket-F, Rohini
- (iv) Narela, Near Mandi
- (v) Narela, Near Truck Terminal

Once the possession of the above mentioned plots is received by DUSIB, the action shall be initiated under NULM Scheme for construction of Night Shelters subsequently.

16. That the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction/ refurbishment and augmentation of the existing night shelters, once prepared, shall be submitted before the 'Project Approval Committee' constituted for this purpose.
17. That the procedures for inviting tenders shall be initiated after approval of the project by the 'Project Approval Committee' and thereafter the construction work shall be taken up.
18. That Board consistently and regularly endeavours to create more Night Shelters as and when wherever required for meeting the needs of homeless persons. In order to cater for the additional capacity based on future projections

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more sites are required from land owning agencies. It is submitted that, till now, the approach of the other agencies is to offer open land pockets to DUSIB for establishing night shelters. Construction/ establishment of Night Shelters on open pockets of land, apart from involving huge capital expenditures, also require considerable time. Since the para 4.3 provides for provision for Night Shelters in existing buildings and in new proposed constructions within Railway Terminals, Bus Terminals, Wholesale/ Retail Markets, Freight Complexes, Police Stations etc. by the agencies concerned such as Railways, Health, Industry, DTC, Police etc., direction in this regard may be issued to aforesaid agencies as well other agencies owning land in Delhi like DDA, DSIIDC, Municipal Corporations, NDMC, Cantonment Board, L&DO etc. to establish night shelters in their existing buildings and hand over the same to the DUSIB for maintenance and running as Permanent Night Shelters. Further, it may also be directed that in future development/ constructions also suitable space be earmarked for establishment of night shelters. The Board, from time to time, has been writing letters/ reminders to various land owning

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agencies requesting for providing the suitable land pockets as well as construction of night shelters in terms of their obligations under the para 4.3 of Master Plan. Copies of latest of said letters being letter dated 31.10.2014 is annexed herewith as ANNEXURE - R/8. Evidently, in the event of Board being required to solely implement the NULM, same is likely to take much longer time. However, with the co-operation of all the land owning agencies in the shape of discharge of their respective obligations under the para 4.3 of Master Plan, the Board is hopeful of achieving the targets of NULM within a short period of time.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:-

Verified on this the ____ day of November 2014 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

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AREA OF NIGHT SHELTERS

DETAILS OF PERMANENT NIGHT SHELTERS

ANNEXURE-R-5

S.No.	Code of Night Shelter	Name of Night Shelter	Plot Area (In Sq. Ft.)	Total built up area in use for Night Shelter. (In Sq. Ft.)
1.	041	Sec-3, Ph-1, Dwarka	7209.00	1999.75
2.	042	Sec-3, Ph-2, Dwarka for women	6768.00	1999.75
3.	043	Sec-1, Dwarka	6994.00	1999.75
4.	074	BVK, Goyala Dairy near Dwarka.	3927.00	1183.60
5.	075	Khazan Basti, Mayapuri	3476.35	1183.60
6.	009	R-Block Mangolpuri (Part-1)	3988.31	3988.31
7.	067	Night Shelter BLDG. Extn at R-Block Mangolpuri	3859.19	2835.69
8.	072	BVK D-4 Block, Sultanpuri.	1614.00	811.30
9.	076	BVK, Peeragarhi (1st Floor)	6617.40	2152.00
10.	--	A-Block, JJR Colony, Sultanpuri	8055.15	2415.29
11.	180	F-Block, Raghunagar nagar	8943.17	1644.02
12.	008	Raja Garden	11336.74	3856.81
13.	047	Banjara Community Hall, Chauhhandi.	3228.00	860.80
14.	048	Site & Services Plots at H.M.P. Khayala.	2152.00	677.88
15.	024	Community Center, Kotla Mubarakpur, Ground Floor	11735.00	2406
16.	065	First Floor, Kotla Mubarakpur (Drug Addict)	11735.00	2406

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17	063	Community Center Kalkaji	13493.04	1878
18	036	Sunlight Colony-1, Community hall.	5427.77	2289
19	036	Kilokari Village near Circle office, Ring Road.	9781.91	2005
20	061	Sarai Kale Khan Village (Children)	2053.22	848.42
21	010	Nizamuddin near Hazrat nizamuddin Dargah	11547.20	4522
22	178	Community hall, Parda bagh, Darya Ganj.	8195.00	2690.00
23	055	Block-3, Dakshinpur Thana, Ambedkar Road.	19368.00	2152.00
24	002	Katra Maula Bus, Roshanara Road.	12374	3299
25	005	Shahzada Bagh	22338	8626
26	006	S.P. Mukherjee Market	1313	1313
27	013	Prop. No. 10615, Jhandewalan Road.	2555	2282
28	014	Prop. No. 10788-89, Jhandewalan Road.	2459	1828
29	015	Prop. No. 6108, Gali Ravi Dass	1829	1462
30	016	Gali Tel Mill, Nabi Karim	7021	2103
31	018	Community Hall, resharpura, Karol Bagh (ladies Shelter)	5552	2197
32	028	Commercial Building, Motia Khan.	8707	11888
33	029	Chamelian Road. 6562/XIV	2087	1829
34	030	Prop. No. 9090/XV, Gali No.2, Multani Dhandra, Pahar Ganj.	1044	697
35	031	Sadar Thana Road, Pahar Ganj.	23102	3236
36	032	9386-87/XV, Gali No.9, Multani Dhandra, Pahar ganj.	1608	1153
37	034	L-Block, Pratap Nagar.	9087	3791
38	035	Kharian Mohalla, Roshanara Road.	2108	3695
39	037	Tank Road, Bapa Nagar, Karol Bagh.	26062	3184
40	038	A-Block, Motia Khan	788	702
41	039	Padam Nagar	12266	3802
42	040	Chander Shekhar Azad Colony near Sarai Rohilla.	6058	3015
43	59	Aruna Colony, Majnu Ka Tilla	9867	1458
44	21	Sarai Phoos	3142	901
45	12	Fountain, Chandni Chowk	1291	2628
46	23	Chabi Ganj, Kashmir Gate	5369	4297
47	58	Prop.No.811/L, Kashmir Gate	1528	301

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48	27	Ganda Nallah, Mori Gate (On 1st Floor)	11836	1493
49	26	C/Hall at G.F. Hanuman Mandir, Priyadarshini Colony	2432	901
50	53	At property No.797/VIII, Kundewalan.	2052	578
51	56	At 1st floor property no.1675/VIII, Himmat Garh.	441	370
52	57	At property no. 1579/VIII, Himmat Garh.	430	198
53	52	At property No.3074/VII Ajmere Gate	4261	1396
54	51	At property No.2819/VIII, Turkman Gate.	646	321
55	54	3329-30/XI, Delhi Gate	2558	752
56	49	At open air theater Community Hall at 2541-51/VIII.	10200	1959
57	20	Kabir Basti Malka Ganj.	4011	1718
58	25	At Property No.1546-51/VIII. (Gali Borian, Ajmere Gate)	4285	1750
59	17	Night Shelter at Rangshala Complex, Kabir Basti.	5488	1363
60	176	Night Shelter Plot No. 1 & 2 Ashraf Ali Road near Police post.	11566	4257
61	79	Night Shelter Kingsway camp at JJ Cluster outtram lane in Basti Vikas Kendra near Gurudwara.	2115-52	811.41
62	68	Night Shelter at Azadpur BVK.	2353.75	2000.00
63	7	Night Shelter Lahori Gate.	382.57	553.46
64	11	Fatehpuri, Old Delhi Railway Station.	1040.00	755.22
65	22	Phool Mandi Building (Mori Gate)	191.79	575.37
66	66	Hall No.4 Fatehpuri, Old Delhi Railway Station (Children).	Included in S.No.22	244.54
67	89	BVK at Kucha Mohitkar Khan (Mori Gate).	160.00	86.98
68	003	Kabool Nagar Shahdra	1033.36	1033.36
69	064	F- block, New Seemapuri.	1474.7	797.63
70	070	Seclampur BVK, Kabari Market.	2421.96	1961.46
71	077	Gokal Puri	2206.67	790.31
72	45	Bawana Relocation Scheme Block-E	8600	2000
73	46	Rohini Sec-26	10760	2000
74	179	Rohini Sector 1, Avantika	9060	5380
75	73	Samatpur Badli, BVK	1600	750

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76	050	Kasturba Nagar Shahdara Nera Cremation Ground.	11600	1614
77	069	Trilokpuri BVK Block 31 Nr. Gas Godwn.	1129	811
78	071	Vishwas Nagar BVK Sanjay Amar Colony.	2744	811
79	62	Sunlight Colony-I, Community Hall	5428.00	2289.00
80	4	Night Shelter at First floor Sarai Pipal Thala	12589.00	5412.00
81	--	Night Shelter at Second floor Sarai Pipal Thala	12589.00	5412.00
82	1	Night Shelter at C/Hall in Delhi Gate.	380	365
83	177	C/Hall at F.F, Hanuman Mandir, Priyadarshini Colony	2432	2288

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AREA OF NIGHT SHELTERS

DETAILS OF TEMPORARY NIGHT SHELTERS

ANNEXURE R-6

S.No.	Code Of Night Shelters	Name of Night Shelters	Area (in. Sq. Ft.)
1.	090	Distt. Behind Hilton Hotel, Janakpuri.	914.60
2.	092	Sabzi Mandi, Tilak nagar-I	800.76
3.	093	Hari Nagar, Beriwal Bagh	876.94
4.	110	Nilothi Extn. Fish Market near Vikas Puri	800.76
5.	--	Dholi Pyaon, Vikas Puri	800.76
6.	175	Sabzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar-2	800.76
7.	222	Sabzi Mandi, Tilak Nagar-3	800.76
8.	224	East Uttam Nagar, Metro Station.	800.76
9.	112	Nasir Pur Dwarka	800.76
10.	143	Sec-12, Dwarka	800.76
11.	--	Sec-10, Dwarka	800.76
12.	138	Kali Mandir, Sec-3, Rohini For Men	800.76
13.	206	Kali Mandir, Sec-3, Rohini (Part-II) for Women.	796.24
14.	119	Raja garden for women	796.24
15.	124	Wazirpur Industrial Area	781.18
16.	--	Raja garden-II near raja garden (Allotted to SPYM for family shifted from under Raja garden Flyover)	807.00
17.	144	Madipur Sajjan Park	781.18
18.	223	Britania Chowk	800.00
19.	226	Britania Chowk for Family.	800.00

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21.	086	Lodhi Road near Indian Social Institute	775.00
22.	218	Near Sai Baba mandir Lodhi Road	775.00
23.	084	Bangla Sahib for male	801.00
24.	085	Bangla Sahib for female	801.00
25.	104	Gurdwara Bangla Sahib	801.00
26.	117	Raza Bazar/ Bangla Sahib	801.00
27.	091	Safdarjung near Safdarjung Airport Flyover	801.00
28.	106	Hayyat Hotel, Rk Puram opp. Fire Station	801.00
29.	147	Vasant Vihar behind Pahari	801.00
30.	094	Munirika near masjid, Sec-4, Rk puram (For Ladies)	801.00
31.	173	Nar Masjid Sec-4, RK puram (Men)	801.00
32.	148	AIIMS (Safdarjung Side) near Raj Garhia Vishram Sadan.	801.00
33.	New	Bangla Sahib Gurdwara site-5	5864.00
34.	New	Bangla Sahib Gurdwara Site-6	801.00
35.	134	Sarai Kale Khan-2 near ISBT Sarai Kale Khan	801.00
36.	123	Nizamuddin (For women & Children) near Neela Gumbad	801.00
37.	New	Ring Road, bus terminal Sarai Kale Khan, Site-3 (DSIIDC)	801.00
38.	New	Ring Road Bus terminal Sarai Kale Khan Site-4 (DSIIDC)	801.00
39.	New	Sarai Kale Khan near Bus terminal Porta Cabin no.1 (Jamuna Side)	801.00
40.	New	Sarai Kale Khan near Bus terminal Porta Cabin no.2, (Parking Side)	2260.00
41.	122	Taimur nagar, Okhla near Dhobi Ghat.	2690.00
42.	088	Nehru Place opp. MTNL Ex.	801.00
43.	107	Okhla behind Tata Indicom, Modi Mill	807.00
44.	127	Kalka Mandir for women	807.00
45.	128	Nehru Place, metro Station-1	807.00
46.	129	Nehru Place, Metro Station-2	807.00
47.	213	Near toll Plaza, badarpur Border	807.00
48.	--	Leprosy Colony, Shri Niwas Puri, Village Garhi mod.	796.24
49.	--	Chatrapur Mandir	807.00
50.	102	Near Liberty Cinema, Dev nagar, Karol Bagh.	1076.00
51.	139	Jhandewalan Mandir	807

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52	140	Jhandewalan no. 2, (Idgah Telephone Exchange)	807
53	162	Idgah Telephone Exchange	807
54	161 & 210	Mori Gate Terminal	1630.99
55	136	Mori Gate Park	830.99
56	83	Majnu Ka Tilla	830.99
57	227	Kudesiya Ghat (Ghari Wala Park)	830.99
58	135	Kudesiya Ghat near NDPL	830.99
59	149	Yamuna Pushta near ISBT	830.99
60	82	Yamuna Pushta near ISBT	830.99
61	105	Yamuna Pushta	830.99
62	115	Yamuna Pushta near Nigam Bodh Ghat	815.49
63	100	Yamuna Pushta near Nigam Bodh Ghat	815.49
64	97	Yamuna Bazaar opposite Hanuman Mandir Dandi Park.	815.49
65	216	Yamuna Bazaar opposite Hanuman Mandir, Dandi Park	815.49
66	217	Yamuna Bazaar opposite Hanuman Mandir, Dandi Park	815.49
67	99	Ghat No.1, Yamuna Pushta	800.00
68	166	Near Hanuman Mandir Yamuna bazaar	800.00
69	228	Behind Hanuman Mandir, Yamuna Bazaar	830.99
70	116	Behind Hanuman Mandir, Yamuna Bazaar	800.00
71	159	Fountain, Chandni Chowk.	800.00
72	83	At Himmat Garh Ram Leela Ground.	800.00
73	158	At New Delhi Railway Station near LNJP Hospital.	800.00
74	174	At Ram Leela Ground (Himmat Garh).	800.00
75	98	Yamuna Bazar, Old bridge.	800.00
76	99	Jama Masjid (women/girl child).	830.98
77	101	Jama Masjid (Male)	877.45
78	113	Jama Masjid (Family)	815.49
79	114	Jama Masjid (Children).	815.49
80	160	Jama Masjid (Male).	861.96
81	209	Jama Masjid (Female)	815.49
82	019	Nand Nagari (Porta Cabin)	1793.76

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83	080	GTB Chowk Near GTB Hospital	775.03
84	096	Mansarovar Park I, Lal Bagh (Gents)	775.03
85	125	Mansarovar Park-II, Lag Bagh (Ladies and children)	775.03
86	132	Shastri Park (Red Light)	775.03
87	141	Ram Lila Ground Nand Nagri	775.03
88	146	Panchsheel Garden Shahdara	775.03
89	201	Shastri Park (Theka), near wine shop	775.03
90	202	Pushta Usmanpur opp. Jag Praveesh Hospital (Ladies)	775.03
91	203	Pushta Usman Pur near DDA Park.	775.03
92	205	Near DLF corner Road No- 70 New Seemapuri.	775.03
93	152	Pushta Usmanpur opp. Jag Praveesh Hospital (Gents)	775.03
94	103	Cement Godown Side Shakur Basti-1	775.03
95	109	Cement Godown Side Shakur Basti-2	800.00
96	095	Shakarpur (Laxmi Nagar) Near Railway flyover, Akshardhaam	800.00
97	111	Chilla Goan dist Centre, Hilton Hotel (Mayur Vihar)	775.00
98	118	Nangli Khadar, Near Ranchhiti Manas temple Near Mayur vihar	775.00
99	130	Geeta colony, Shamsan Ghat	775.00
100	131	Akshar Dham Temple Near Metro Station	775.00
101	142	Opp. Mayur Vihar metro station Yamuna khaddar	775.00
102	145	Ganesh Nagar Near Mother Dairy	915.00
103	150	Nangli Chilla Khadar Village, Near Mayur Vihar	775.00
104	-	Chand Cinema, Kalyanpuri	560.00
105	-	Anand Vihar near ISBT	800.00
106	-	Ghaziipur.	1600.00
107	108	Kela Godown (Shalimar Bagh)	800.00
108	212	Badli More Near Max Hospital	800.00
109	120	Samaipur Bhagwanpur JJC	800.00

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AREA OF NIGHT SHELTERS

DETAILS OF PROPOSED NIGHT SHELTERS

ATTACHMENT - 3

S.No.	Area Location as per proposal.	Type of Night Shelter (Permanent/Temporary/tents etc.)	Plot Area (In. Sq.Ft.)	Estimated likely built up Area (In Sq. Ft.)	Estimated Date of Launch	Remarks
1.	Sec-3, Dwarka	Permanent	10437.2	10533.17		Under preparation of DPR
2.	Sec-9, Dwarka	Permanent	7069.32	7926.67		Under preparation of DPR
3	Nangloi	Permanent	22419.75	11797.26		Estimate prepared
4	Sarai Kale Khan near CNG Petrol Pump.	Temporary	Open Land	2905.00	Mar-15	
5	Sector-22 Rohini	Permanent	8600	10200		Work under award
6	OCF Narela	-do-	10760	12700		Possession yet to be given by DDA
7	Sector-18, Rohini	-do-	12900	15300		Land yet to be allotted by DDA

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8	Sector-5, Rohini	-do-	15645	18580	Land yet to be allotted by DDA
9	IFC Narela, Near Truck Terminal	-do-	10400	12395	
10	Proposed Night Shelter at IFC, pocket- C, Ghazipur. (four storey).	Permanent	11072	11796 (4x2949)	Tender to be called.
11	Construction of Temporary Night Shelter Opp. Hanuman Mandir Jamuna Bazar Part-A	Porta Cabin	3200	2867	Work in Progress
12	Construction of Temporary Night Shelter Opp. Hanuman Mandir Jamuna Bazar Part-B	Porta Cabin	2800	2465	Work in Progress
13	Construction of Temporary Night Shelter at DJB yard near Monestry Ring road	Porta Cabin	6700	6036	Tender Called

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ANNEXURE-P2

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S.No.	Jhuggi Number	Location	Name	Age	S/O, W/O	ID Type	ID Number	Date of Issue	No. of persons in family
1	B-06	Amir Khusro Park	Shabnam		Mohd Sohail	EC	XCH1521780		6
2	175	Amir Khusro Park	Ruma Khatun	25	Manovar	Aadhar	233108178245		
3	B-141	Amir Khusro Park	Safina Begum		Ali Husaain	EC	XHC1924009		8
4	B-184	Amir Khusro Park	Julekha Begum		Mohd Murtuza Julekha	EC	XHC1536085		3
5	B-78	Amir Khusro Park	Kherun	28	Munah	Aadhar	254888508807		
6	B-50	Amir Khusro Park	Amrisha Khatun	32	MD Badrudin	EC	XHC1552784	9/27/2013	
7		Amir Khusro Park	Mehroon Nisha	57	Lt Mohd Moeen	EC	XHC1521582	1/16/2013	
8		Amir Khusro Park	Raziya Begum	46	Ali Ahmed	Aadhar	789595348576		
9	B-108	Amir Khusro Park	Shahanaz	37	Shah Alam	Aadhar	670814428740		
10	B-64	Amir Khusro Park	Ruby	31	Mohammad Sultan	Aadhar	661994501454		5
11	B-108	Amir Khusro Park	Kosar	24	Sahdul Islam	Aadhar	415470445093		
12	B-24	Amir Khusro Park	Sajni	42	Mohd Vahs	Aadhar	541689831370		
13	B-30	Amir Khusro Park	Kulsum	48	Mohd Ishaq Lata	EC	XHC1803500	11.08.2015	2
14	B-87	Amir Khusro Park	Ummati	23	Pappu Sarkar	Aadhar	280190673656		
15		Amir Khusro Park	Tara	24	Israr	EC	XHC1924073	7/27/2015	

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16		Amir Khusro Park	Samina	34	Abdul Gaffar	EC	XHC1508266	2/26/2013	
17	B-58	Amir Khusro Park	Rukhsana Khatun	39	Ayub	Aadhar	471845298258		
18	B-69	Amir Khusro Park	Ashmeen	24	Mithu	Aadhar	377381759221		
19	B-186	Amir Khusro Park	Nazrana	26	Niyaz	Aadhar	954590041309	1/9/2016	
20		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin Nizamuddin	Yasmin Khatun	24	Mohd Vasim	Aadhar	359664635274		
21	B-170	Amir Khusro Park	Nikhat Parveen	20	Shahid	Aadhar	417811410783	7/3/2016	
22	Shelter	Amir Khusro Park	Kalam	7	Mohd. Rashid	Aadhar Receipt	2033/44177/42875	3/25/2017	
23	B-60	Amir Khusro Park	Akhataari Khatoon	24	Mohd Rashid	Aadhar	466063441535		
24	B-23	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Habib	25	Mohd Saleem	Aadhar	399088252220		
25	B-93	Amir Khusro Park	Jahangeer Alam			EC	XHC1803392		7
26	B-69	Amir Khusro Park	Noor Mohammad			Aadhar	670952284825		8
27	B-97	Amir Khusro Park	Munera	67	Mehbubalam	Aadhar	541450473687		
28	B-102	Amir Khusro Park	Zainab	61	Mohid Alam	Aadhar	529231866191		
29	B-60	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd. Salam	5	Mohd. Rashid	Aadhar	701037975211	3/28/2017	
30		Amir Khusro Park	Kulsum Begum	42	Mohd Ibrahim	EC	XHC1650091	9/10/2013	
31	Shelter	Amir Khusro Park	Kalam	7	Mohd. Rashid	Aadhar Receipt	2033/44177/42875	3/25/2017	
32	B-60	Amir Khusro Park	Akhataari Khatoon	24	Mohd Rashid	Aadhar	466063441535		

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33	B-23	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Habib	25	Mohd Saleem	Aadhar	399088252220		
34	B-97	Amir Khusro Park	Munera	67	Mehbubalam	Aadhar	541450473687		
35		Amir Khusro Park	Jafreen	9	Mohd Chand	Aadhar	554239711982		
36		Amir Khusro Park	Miraj	8	Mohd Chand	Aadhar	490273014576		
37	B-170	Amir Khusro Park	Zahid	5	Shahid	Aadhar	14682140262245	14/02/2017	
38		Amir Khusro Park	Reshma	6	Noor Mohammad	Aadhar	863503033381		
39		Amir Khusro Park	Salma	15	Md Nathu	Aadhar	734800790186		
40		Amir Khusro Park	Najhad	10	M Hanif	Aadhar	14682140266273	25/04/2017	
41		Amir Khusro Park	Amir Khan	13	M Haneef	Aadhar	339660922637		
42		Amir Khusro Park	Khushbu	9	M Hanif	Aadhar	14682140266272	25/04/2017	
43	B-86	Amir Khusro Park	Bibi Nashima Khatun	34	Mohd Kasim	Aadhar	717269760801		
44	A-33	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Ghulam	50	Mohd Safiruddin	Aadhar	547501303529		
45	B-102	Amir Khusro Park	Zainab	61	Mohid Alam	Aadhar	529231866191		
46	B-40	Amir Khusro Park	Naseem Bhano		Mustafa	EC	XHC10333513		10
47	B-18	Amir Khusro Park	Saira Bano		Mohd Kamil	EC	KND1594969		9
48	B-162	Amir Khusro Park	Taslima Begum		Adbul Khalid	EC	XHC1096395		3
49	B-164	Amir Khusro Park	Alam Miya			Aadhar	915340971229		5

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50	B-163	Amir Khusro Park	Sajida		Habib	Aadhar	989047990591		9
51	B-168	Amir Khusro Park	Surjeet Mukherjee		Ranjit Kumar Mukherjee	Aadhar	432354230434		3
52	B-171	Amir Khusro Park	Farat Jahan		Haseen Ahmed				2
53	B-174	Amir Khusro Park	Mubna Begum		Shikh Bilal	EC	XHC1508224		10
54	B-172	Amir Khusro Park	Reshma		Salim	EC	XHC1924123		4
55	B-176	Amir Khusro Park	Nargis		Mod Darul	Aadhar	906523756286		6
56	B-155	Amir Khusro Park	Parveen		Ali Hasan				7
57	B-65	Amir Khusro Park	Salim		Bashir	EC	XHC1546076		1
58	B-183	Amir Khusro Park	Shakil		Sayith Khan	EC	XHC1521467		2
59	B-83	Amir Khusro Park	Saif Ul Alam		Adbul Musabbir	EC	XHC1810100		7
60	B-117	Amir Khusro Park	Ruksana Khatoon		Ali Azad	Aadhar	875446565976		6
61	B-181	Amir Khusro Park	Sakina Begum		Mujibullah				3
62	B-182	Amir Khusro Park	Mimmo		Mujibullah				2
63	B-187	Amir Khusro Park	Aklima Begum		Mujibur Rahim	Aadhar	645821117626		3
64	B-47	Amir Khusro Park	Arsadi		Qasim	EC	WE01854793		10
65	B-166	Amir Khusro Park	Haseena Begum		Mohd Tahir				5
66	B-169	Amir Khusro Park	Shabbo		Mohd Chand Hussain				5

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67	B-88	Amir Khusro Park	Abdul Satar		Alauddin	EC	XHC1508372		8
68	b-186	Amir Khusro Park	Soyai		Firoz	EC	XHC1618486		6
69	B-161	Amir Khusro Park	Nasima Begum		Mohd Nazrul	EC	XHC1453040		6
70	B-190	Amir Khusro Park	Lakshmi Ganga						2
71	B-185	Amir Khusro Park	Adbul Khalid			RC	APL03271251		3
72	B-188	Amir Khusro Park	Rahima		Sohail	Aadhar	552923238394		7
73	B-179	Amir Khusro Park	Salim Khan						5
74	B-36	Amir Khusro Park	Muharram Ali			Aadhar	971306617163		10
75	B-180	Amir Khusro Park	Amirul						1
76	B-189	Amir Khusro Park	Shaheen		Mohd Anwar	Aadhar	323366372018		4
77	B-191	Amir Khusro Park	Mushtaq		Sultan Ansari	EC	AXK1971274		1
78	B-62	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Hashim			Aadhar	901710597204		9
79	B-184	Amir Khusro Park	Mariam		Arif Khan	EC	DI/01/003/297192		5
80	B-193	Amir Khusro Park	Hushna Begum		Sayeed	Aadhar	514470877823		4
81	B-192	Amir Khusro Park	Suraj			AI- Minorities Card	121		1
82	B-49	Amir Khusro Park	Zaheer Ali						5
83	B-132	Amir Khusro Park	Bubleee		Pawan Kumar Pandey	Aadhar	669486177966		7

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84	B-115	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd. Jahangir		Mohd. Jameel				2
85	B-95	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd. Naviyar			EC	XHC15211301		7
86	B-112	Amir Khusro Park	Serina Khatun		Jahangir	EC	YDY0879320		4
87	B-119	Amir Khusro Park	Sohail						4
88	B-124	Amir Khusro Park	Shanoor Bano		Mohd. Bale	EC	XHC0203992		6
89	B-157	Amir Khusro Park	Salim						1
90	B-87	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Habib		Mohd Babu	EC	XHC1508430		7
91	B-146	Amir Khusro Park	Taslima Begum		Sultan Zet	EC	XHC1535988		4
92	B-153	Amir Khusro Park	Munni Begum		Habib Alam	EC	XHC1508316		8
93	B-85	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Zamad Ali		Mohd Yusuf Ali	EC	XHC0211284		4
94	B-02	Amir Khusro Park	Sonu						3
95	B-64	Amir Khusro Park	Salin Khan			Aadhar	536966026043		7
96	B-136	Amir Khusro Park	Shaheen Begum		Ali miya	EC	XHC1549533		5
97	B-07	Amir Khusro Park	Noor Jahan		Mohd Tazuk				7
98	B-10	Amir Khusro Park	Sakina		Mohd Monudin				6
99	B-89	Amir Khusro Park	Rabiya Khatun		Ali Hussain	EC	XHC1569390		4
100	B-03	Amir Khusro Park	Amir Bano		Abdul Kalam	EC	XHC0140822		8

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101	B-41	Amir Khusro Park	Zarina Khatoon		Sakan Ali				2
102	B-12	Amir Khusro Park	Tipu Sultan			Aadhar	863003422504		6
103	B-136	Amir Khusro Park	Bibi Khatoon		Mukaram Ali	Aadhar	568693381997		7
104	B-09	Amir Khusro Park	Sabana		Mohd Haid	Aadhar	987738257802		2
105	B-48	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Munir		Mohd Jahangir	PAN	BQOPM2332Q		8
106	B-153	Amir Khusro Park	Salim		Mohd Ramzan Ali	Aadhar	727576426119		4
107	B-16	Amir Khusro Park	Yaseen		Isthiyak Khan	EC	XHC1768109		4
108	B-91	Amir Khusro Park	Zafrul		Mohd Itwari				4
109	B-49	Amir Khusro Park	Anees Ahmad		Zaheer Ahmad				2
110	B-149	Amir Khusro Park	Muniya		Mohd Maneek				5
111	B-81	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Shariful		Mohd Ziyadullah	EC	XHC1531159		6
112	B-173	Amir Khusro Park	Haseena		Mohd Tukwa				6
113	B-37	Amir Khusro Park	Amina Begum		Raju	EC	XHC1508323		12
114	B-109	Amir Khusro Park	Mehajbeen		Shaddan Bhura	Aadhar	215243113741		2
115	B-170	Amir Khusro Park	Rukhsana Khatoon		Salim	EC	XHC1546068		7
116	B111	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Hanan Khan		Mohd Haroon Khan	DL	97111125		5
117	B-175	Amir Khusro Park	Uma Khatoon		Manwar				7

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118	B-178	Amir Khusro Park	Naseema		Mohd Aslam				6
119	B-65	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Gulshad		Mohd Tasleem				3
120	B-110	Amir Khusro Park	Shirin		Mohd Hanan Khan				1
121	B-167	Amir Khusro Park	Ashraf Ali		Abdul Suban	Aadhar	863534711997		4
122	B-04	Amir Khusro Park	Rajia Begum		Akram Ahmad	EC	XHC0207522		6
123	B-85	Amir Khusro Park	Ramjano		As Mohm	EC	XHC0204131		8
124	B-116	Amir Khusro Park	Nagina Khatoon		Mohd. Shakeel	EC	XHC02040305		7
125	B-156	Amir Khusro Park	Abdul Gaffar			Aadhar	417883285783		11
126	B-70	Amir Khusro Park	Shenaaz Begum		Mohd. Ummar	EC	XHC1521426		4
127	B-108	Amir Khusro Park	Noorjahan		Wafadar	EC	XHC0192062		8
128	B-126	Amir Khusro Park	Fatima Begum		Alamin	EC	XHC1569275		3
129	B-90	Amir Khusro Park	Bubli Begum		Mohd. Shaku Ali	Aadhar	1468/20905/05845		5
130	B-113	Amir Khusro Park	Kaleela Begum		Badaruddin	Aadhar	55983151985		6
131	B-101	Amir Khusro Park	Sajan		Jamil	EC	XHC1924024		8
132	B-156	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd. Rahish			Aadhar	526375220090		5
133	B-116	Amir Khusro Park	Ambia Begum		Noor Islam	EC	XHC01911650		6
134	B-98	Amir Khusro Park	Mehbub Alam		Shekhar Safaruddin	EC	XHC1803484		5

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135	B-96	Amir Khusro Park	Nazara Begum								1
136	B-87	Amir Khusro Park	Mittu					EC	XHC1924024		11
137	B-128	Amir Khusro Park	Haleema				Irfan	PAN	AMUPH9295A		2
138	B-114	Amir Khusro Park	Gulzar				Mohd. Amir				4
139	B-26	Amir Khusro Park	MOHD Sarafat				Let Hanif	EC	XHC1536101		8
140	B-27	Amir Khusro Park	Majina				Majibul	EC	XCH1917839		7
141	B-24	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Vaish								4
142	B-82	Amir Khusro Park	Hasiburrahman				Fasad	EC	WEO416230		10
143	B-37	Amir Khusro Park	Amina Begum				Mohd Raju	Aadhar	14682090315723		22
144	B-31	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Kumar								2
145	B-68	Amir Khusro Park	Anwari				Samim	EC	XHC1803112		8
146	B-52	Amir Khusro Park	Noor Bee					EC	XHC1508456		4
147	B-05	Amir Khusro Park	Shekh Jameel					Aadhar	421425067380		4
148	B-08	Amir Khusro Park	Khateerja Bibi				Moti Rehman				5
149	B-72	Amir Khusro Park	Shabana Parveen				Mohd Masrul	Aadhar	736398223438		4
150	B-51	Amir Khusro Park	Ayub					Aadhar	607463192089		3
151	B-170	Amir Khusro Park	Nazreena				Mohd Ali	EC	XHC1508217		10

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152	B-53	Amir Khusro Park	Nigat Begum		Nadeem Khan	EC	XHC0196477		3
153	B-23	Amir Khusro Park	Kheroon		Md Salim	EC	XHC1521889		5
154	B-29	Amir Khusro Park	Maddasa			Minority Card	212		5
155	B-25	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Haider		Md Selim	EC	KJY2957595		6
156	B-34	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Taukir			EC	XHC1803369		2
157	B-14	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Narul Islam			Aadhar	651203344096		4
158	B-43	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Raju			Aadhar	288842663842		5
159	B-42	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Raju			Aadhar	13082001209536		3
160	B-150	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Habib			EC	XHC1508430		7
161	B-44	Amir Khusro Park	Md Sahid			EC	XHC1508240		9
162	B-46	Amir Khusro Park	Nayab						4
163	B-36	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Ram Ali			Aadhar	971306617163		10
164	B-28	Amir Khusro Park	Nazma		Mohd Kaleem	EC	XHC1560234		8
165	B-55	Amir Khusro Park	Shehnaaz Begum		Mohd Nadeem	EC	XHC1521376		3
166	B-54	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Nadeem		Mohd Ansaar	EC	XHC1546091		6
167	B-134	Amir Khusro Park	Rukya		Rustam Ali	EC	HDS1018266		10
168	B-123	Amir Khusro Park	Munseer		Rustam	EC	XHC0203869		10

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169	B-71	Amir Khusro Park	Farzana		Mohd Raees				3
170	B-133	Amir Khusro Park	Abdul Mazid		Muzar Ali Sheikh	EC	DL01003298152		6
171	B-77	Amir Khusro Park	Ramzan		Badruddin	Aadhar	973876024922		7
172	B-148	Amir Khusro Park	Noor Islam		Sanjay	EC	XHC1803070		8
173	B-145	Amir Khusro Park	Zubaida		Mustafa	Aadhar	891981618030		6
174	B-80	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Fazul			Aadhar	399118845298		5
175	B-61	Amir Khusro Park	Israti Begum		Munnah	EC	XHC1536374		10
176	B-57	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Jahangir		Mohd Jlal	EC	XHC1822757		4
177	B-66	Amir Khusro Park	Alam			Aadhar	716784330503		6
178	B-106	Amir Khusro Park	Tazun Khatun			Aadhar	793311372812		5
179	B-147	Amir Khusro Park	Rashid Ahmad			Aadhar	933782397440		10
180	B-135	Amir Khusro Park	Jamir Ahmed			Aadhar	302738286193		2
181	B-103	Amir Khusro Park	Nazmin Khatoon		Soukat Rana	EC	XHC1536051		3
182	B-138	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Jahid			EC	XHC1826015		5
183	B-79	Amir Khusro Park	Haseena		Mohd Mazahir				4
184	B-139	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Jahir			EC	XVX1477108		7
185	B-154	Amir Khusro Park	Rashida		Asif	Aadhar	273968593433		7

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186	B-38	Amir Khusro Park	Nizam Ahmad		Asif	Aadhar	682989660835	7
187	B-129	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Badal			EC	XHC0202431	9
188	B-144	Amir Khusro Park	Shehnaaz Begum					6
189	B-142	Amir Khusro Park	Mujahir Alam			Aadhar	727580540323	8
190	B-32	Amir Khusro Park	Salma		Mohd Arif	EC	XHC1803526	6
191	B-130	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Saleem			EC	DL01003297905	5
192	B-127	Amir Khusro Park	Habibur Rehman			Aadhar	827184015737	6
193	B-125	Amir Khusro Park	Mohd Habib			EC	XHC1531326	9
194	B-131	Amir Khusro Park	Naseem					7
195	B-11	Amir Khusro Park	Akram Ali			EC	DL01003297397	6
196	B-59	Amir Khusro Park	Abida		Mohd Jahangir			5
197	Shelter	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Shanaaz Begam	27	Mohd Nadeem	EC	XHC1521376	9/5/2014
198		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Jubeda Khatoon	32	Mohd Rashid	EC and Aadhar	XHC1521649, 365716089276	A-02-01-2013
199		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Shoukat Raja	37	Jahan Alam	EC	XHC1536241	1.1.2013
200		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Munna	28	Samim	EC	XHC1803268	8/27/2014
201	B-76	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Salma	23	Mohd Tahir	EC	XHC1803302	8/27/2014
202	B-94	Nizam Nagar	Mohd Suleman	80	Mohd Mahmood	EC	XHC1924180	7/27/2015

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203		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Mohd Salam		Mohd Rashid	Aadhar	701037975211	
204			Afsana	10	Mohd Rashid	Aadhar	967846824581	10/20/2013
205			Mohd Yaad		Mohd Mustafa	DC	70717145	
206	B-39		Mohd Rejaul		Mohd Abdul	Aadhar	5472955579115	
207	B-39		Mohd Sirajul		Mohd Abdul	Aadhar	415278468716	
208	k-554/2	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Rukaiya Begum	55	Mohd Hasan	Aadhar	989819254524	
209	111/9		Harun			Aadhar	549570479188	
210	B-83		Mutibur Rehman		Saif Ul Alam	Aadhar	366045774210	
211			Fatima Begum		Abdul Berek Mohd Salim Akhtar	Aadhar	233590887724	
212			Naim Akhtar			Aadhar	941563395163	
213		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Tasleema Begum	44	Sultan	Aadhar	958751003713	4/9/2014
214	5/287	Nizam Nagar	Shajida	39	Kafur Rai	Aadhar	634666589381	
215			Sahanan Vegam		Saidur Rahman	EC	WQB1060375	
216			Noor Mohammad		Taj Mohammad	Aadhar	377099910076	
217			Amina Begam			Aadhar	737502857035	
218	B-27	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Marzina	66	Majibul	EC	XHC1917839	6/16/2015
219			Praveen		Mohd.Ameenor	EC	XHC1766005	

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220			Mohd. Ameenor		Mohd. Lukman Ali	EC	XHC1681600		
221			Sharafat			Aadhar	8100 5072 5782		
222			Shiv Kumar		Musai Lal	Aadhar	7813 8201 4112		
223			Kakuli		Shiv Kumar	Aadhar	7370 7668 2464		
224			Shyam Lal		Shiv Kumar	Aadhar	2033 44128 48548		
225			Shiv Charan		Shiv Kumar	Aadhar	2033 44128 48541		
226			Rinki		Shiv Kumar	Aadhar	2033 44128 48540		
227			Radhika		Shiv Kumar	Aadhar	2033 44128 48535		
228	T-16	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Zubaida	54	Shabbeer	Aadhar	891981618030		
229	B-143	Mohd. Vasim			Kalimuddin	EC	XHC1924099		6
230		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Chandani Bano		Mohd. Quyam	EC	XHC1508415		5
231		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Rina Begam	43	Abdul Maniba	Aadhar	679913530029	1/15/2011	
232	78-A	Nzmd West	Asgari Begum	40	Chotey Khan	EC	XHC1520899	1/16/2013	
233			Mohd. Badruddin		Mohd. Nizam	EC	XHC1803468		
234			Juber Alam		Sheikh Kasim	EC	XHC1924165		
235	Shelter	SPYM-Nzmd	Ameena Begam	57		Aadhar	737502857035		
236	Shelter	SPYM-Nzmd	Aima Khattoon	64	Mohd. Nathan	EC	XHC1508258	1/16/2013	5

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237		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Kakuli	30	Shiv Kumar	Aadhar	737076682464		
238	3/109	Nizam Nagar	Parveen	31	Mohd. Ameeror	EC	XHC1766005	11/6/2015	
239		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Mohd. Chand		Mohd. Mustufa	DC	CMO No. 7807	2/16/2016	
240		Basti Hzt Nizamuddin	Shabnam	26	Mohd Sohail	EC	XHC1521780		
241		Nizam Nagar	Safina Begam	63	Ali Husain	EC	XHC1924009	7/27/2015	
242	Shelter	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Shanaaz Begam	27	Mohd Nadeem	EC	XHC1521376	9/5/2014	
243		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Jubeda Khatoon	32	Mohd Rashid	EC and Aadhar	XHC1521649, 365716089276	A-02-01-2013, V-16/01/2013	
244		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Shoukat Raja	37	Jahan Alam	EC	XHC1536241	1.1.2013	
245		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Munna	28	Samim	EC	XHC1803268	8/27/2014	
246		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Salma	23	Mohd Tahir	EC	XHC1803302	8/27/2014	
247		Nizam Nagar	Mohd Suleman	80	Mohd Mahmoor	EC	XHC1924180	7/27/2015	
248		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Afsana	10	Mohd Rashid	Aadhar	967846824581	10/20/2013	
249	k-554/2	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Rukaiya Begum	55	Mohd Hasan	Aadhar	989819254524		
250		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Tasleema Begum	44	Sultan	Aadhar	958751003713	4/9/2014	
251	5/287	Nizam Nagar	Shajida	39	Kafur Rai	Aadhar	634666589381		
252	B-27	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Marzina	66	Majibul	EC	XHC1917839	6/16/2015	
253	T-16	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Zubaida	54	Shabbeer	Aadhar	891981618030		

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254		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Rina Begam	43	Abdul Maniba	Aadhar	679913530029	1/15/2011	
255	78-A	Nzmd West	Asgari Begum	40	Chotey Khan	EC	XHC1520899	1/16/2013	
256	B-73	Basti Haz Nizamuddin	Julekha Khatoon	54	Mohammad Murtaza	EC	XHC1521731	2/26/2013	
257		Nizam Nagar Hazrat Nizamuddin,	Mohd Vasim	26	Kalimuddin	EC	XHC1924099	27/07/2015	
258	Shelter	Ren Basera	Tipu Sultan	24	Mukarza Ali	EC	XHC1682913	10/9/2013	
259		Basti Nizamuddin	Mohd Badruddin	40	Mohd Nizam	EC	XHC1803468	23/08/2014	
260	Shelter	SPYM	Md Chand	32		Aadhar	732536851495		
261	Shelter	Ren Basera	Mohd Massand	28	Md Itwari	EC	XHC1521566	26/02/2013	
262		Basti Nizamuddin, Nizamuddin West,	Mohd Naiyar	29	Alit Ful	EC	XHC1521301	16/01/2013	
263		Nizam Nagar	Juber Alam	42	Sheikh Kasim	EC	XHC1924165	27/7/2015	
264		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Sha Jida	39	Har Manth	EC	XHC1521434	16.01.2013	
265		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Jubeda Khatoon	32	Mohd Rashid	EC	XHC1521649	16.01.2013	
266		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Mohd Islam	54	Arkhan	EC	XHC1508464	16.01.2013	
267		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Shoukat Raja	37	Jahan Alam	EC	XHC1536241	16.01.2013	
268	B-104	Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Lata	38	Jawri	EC	XHC1803021	11.08.2015	10
269			Mohd Salam		Mohd Rashid	Aadhar	701037975211		
270			Mohd Yaad		Mohd Mustafa	DC	70717145		

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271	B-39		Mohd Rejaul		Mohd Abdul	Aadhar	547295579115		
272	B-39		Mohd Sirajul		Mohd Abdul	Aadhar	415278468716		
273	111/9		Harun			Aadhar	549570479188		
274	114/89, K-554	Nizam Nagar	Saif ul Alam	54	Abdul Musabbir	Aadhar	384061883681		
275		SPYM Vasant Kunj	Zubair Alam	39		Aadhar	714028010776	08.01.2010	
276			Khurshid Ansari	27	Nizam	Aadhar	436206335662		
277	Shelter	SPYM-Nzmd	Ameena Begam	57		Aadhar	737502857035		
278	Shelter	SPYM-Nzmd	Aima Khatoon	64	Mohd. Nathan	EC	XHC1508258	1/16/2013	
279		Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin	Rubaida Khatoon	43	Mohd Salim	EC	XHC1803013	27.08.2014	

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ANNEXURE-P/2

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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



बीबी खातून
Bibi Khatoon
जन्म वर्ष/YoB: 1965
महिला Female



5686 9338 1997

- आम आदमी का अधिकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
W/O मुकरम अली, खुशी
अमन घर, जीवन ज्योति
हॉस्पिटल के पास राजकीय
सह शिक्षा मिडिल स्कूल,
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Aman Ghar, Near Jeevan Jyoti
Hospital Gov. Co-Ed Middle
school, Okhla Phase - 1,
Tehkhand, South Delhi.
Delhi, 110020

- Aam Aadmi ka Adhikar

T/S



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TV



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भारत सरकार
Government of India

अयूब
Ayub
जन्म तिथि / DOB : 01/01/1973
पुरुष / Male

6074 6319 2089

आम आदमी का अधिकार

यूनिक्स निशुद्ध पहचान अधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India

पता
S/O: मो कमरुद्दीन, खुरसो पार्क,
नीला गुमद, हजरत निजामुद्दीन,
हजरत निजामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
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S/O: Md Kamruddin, Khusrro Park,
Neela Gumad, Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Hazrat Nizamuddin,
South Delhi, Delhi, 110013

6074 6319 2089

1317
1200 300 1947

help@uidai.gov.in

www.uidai.gov.in

79



95

भारतीय पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

मो कयूम
Md Kayum
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 01/01/1988
पुरुष / MALE

8015 0862 4750

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

भारतीय पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
आत्मज: मो मुरीजा, बी-33,
ब्लॉक-बी, अमिर खुसरो
पार्क हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन,
दरगाह शरीफ, दक्षिण
दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
S/O: Md Murtuja, B-33, Block, B,
Amir khusro Park Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Dargah Sharif,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

8015 0862 4750

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

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96


भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD

XHC1803484

मतदाता का नाम : महबूब
Elector's Name : MEHBOOB

पिता का नाम : शेखर सफरुद्दीन
Father's Name : SHEKHAR SAFRUDDIN

लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male

1.1.2014 को आयु : 60 Years
Age as on 1.1.2014 :

पता : XHC1803484

एचओएमईएलईएसएस, बस्ती
निजामुद्दीन निजामुद्दीन वेस्ट,
दिल्ली

Address :
HOMELESS, BASTI NIZAMUDDIN
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI

Date : 27/08/2014

41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार/ऑफिसरी के
हस्ताक्षर/सहस्रि
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency

पता बदलने या उसे पाने पर अपना नाम
निर्वाचक सभासदों में दर्ज करवाने तथा उस पाने
पर इसी तालिका का कार्य पाने के बिना केंद्रित
कार्य में यह कार्य प्रभावहीन होगा।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 28/8/14

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97

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पुनरांकन
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1566101

मतदाता का नाम : शराफत
Elector's Name : SARAFAT

पिता का नाम : लट हनीफ
Father's Name : LETHANIF

लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male

1/1/2013 का आयु : 32 years
Age as on 1/1/2013 :

पता
पुनरांकन आयोग
पुनरांकन नम्बर वस्ती हज़रत
निजामुद्दीन, दिल्ली

Address
NEELA GUMBAD, KHUSRO
NAGAR BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN, DELHI

Date : 18/04/2013

41-जवाहर विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
निर्वाचक क्षेत्र
निर्वाचक क्षेत्र
Facsimile/Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer (NIZAMUDDIN)
Assembly Constituency

यदि किसी भी कारणवश इस कार्ड में कोई परिवर्तन होना आवश्यक हो तो इसे तुरंत निर्वाचक क्षेत्र के अधिकारी को सूचित करना होगा।
If any change is required in this card, it should be intimated to the Electoral Registration Officer immediately.

Tc



98



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



अमिर खान
Amir Khan
जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 07/04/2004
पुरुष / MALE



3396 6092 2637

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

Amir



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:

S/O एम हनीफ, होमलेस,
खुसरो पार्क, कस्ती, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:

S/O M Haneef, Homeless,
Khusro Park, Basti, Hazrat
Nizamuddin, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

3396 6092 2637

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

TE



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XMC1521391

मतदाता का नाम : मोहम्मद नैयान
Elector's Name : MOH'D NAIYAN

पिता का नाम : अलित फुल
Father's Name : ALIT FUL

लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male

16/01/2013 को आयु : 25 Years

99

XMC1521391

पता
Address
HOME LESS, BASTI HAZRAI
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI

Date: 16/01/2013

Registration Officer for 41-AVDP-100
Assembly Constituency

T2



100

मा.रमा
Saima
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 01/04/2002
महिला / FEMALE

7348 0079 0186

आधार-आम आदमी का अधिकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:	Address:
D/O: मो नथू, खूशरू पार्क, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली, दिल्ली - 110013	D/O: Md Nafu, KHUSHRU PARKU, Hazrat Nizamuddin, South Delhi, Delhi - 110013

7348 0079 0186

Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adhikar

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[illegible]



102

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

मद. चानद
Md. Chand

जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1985
पुरुष / Male

7325 3685 1495

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

AADHAAR

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता :
C/O एस.पी.वाई.एम
१०८५पीएच-११६/६एच, ३००६२१०
१११/९, अरुणा असफ अली रोड, सेक्टर बी-४
साउथ वेस्ट दिल्ली, दिल्ली, 110070

Address :
C/O S.P.Y.M
10HP98-116/6H, 3006210
111/9, Aruna Asaf Ali Rgd. Opp. sect
South West Delhi, Delhi, 110070

Aadhaar - Aam Aadmi Ka Adhikaar

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103

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1924165

मतदाता का नाम : जुबर आलम
Elector's Name : JUBER AALAM
पिता का नाम : शेख कासिम
Father's Name : SHEKH KASIM
लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male
1.1.2015 को आयु : 43 Years
Age as on 1.1.2015 :-

पता : XHC1924165
एचओएमई-एलईएसएस,
नजाम नगर हजरत
नजामुद्दीन निजामुद्दीन
(वेस्ट), दिल्ली
Address :
HOME-LESS, NIZAM NAGAR
HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN
NIZAMUDDIN (WEST), DELHI
Date : 27/07/2015
41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार ऑफिस के
हस्ताक्षर की अनुमति
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency
पता बदलने पर इसे पुराने पते पर भेजना है,
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार को इसके बदले हुए पते पर भेजना है
या इसे बदलने का कार्य करने के लिए नई कार्ड
पत्रों में भर कर भेजना जरूर है।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 2/11/99

TZ



104



संस्कृत, निवर्तन आयोग

प्रवर्तन पत्र

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

IDENTITY CARD

संख्या: 1008468



उम्मीदवार का नाम: मोहम्मद बद्रुद्दीन

MC MOHAMMAD BADRUDDIN

पिता का नाम: मोहम्मद निज़ाम

FATHER'S NAME: MC MOHAMMAD NIZAM

जन्म (A.S.): 1.1.20

AGE: 37

पार्टी: MDA

3/ Years

Agg. 30.11.2011

[illegible]

72



32

9015937086

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पुस्तक १३
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1682913



चुनित का नाम
Electors Name
IPU SULTAN

पिता का नाम
Father's Name
MUKARZA ALI

लिंग / Sex
Gender
पुरुष / Male

11/2013 का आयु
Age as on 11.11.13
20 Years

XHC1682913

पता :
आरुण-वीरपुरा, दिल्ली
खुसरो नगर बस्तो हज़ारत
बिजपुरा, दिल्ली

Address :
REN-BASERA, KHUSRO NAGAR
BASTI HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN
DELHI

Date : 10.05/2013

आरुण-वीरपुरा निवासी है
आरुण-वीरपुरा प्रवासी है
आरुण-वीरपुरा प्रवासी है
आरुण-वीरपुरा प्रवासी है

Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency

इन तथ्यों पर आधारित रूप से
आरुण-वीरपुरा निवासी है
आरुण-वीरपुरा प्रवासी है
आरुण-वीरपुरा प्रवासी है
आरुण-वीरपुरा प्रवासी है

In case of change in the
number in the Electoral Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 20862



106

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



रेशमा
Reshma
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 18/01/20
महिला / FEMALE



8635 0303 3381

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

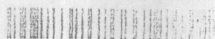
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान अधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
आतमजा: नूर मोहम्मद, अमीर खुसरो
पार्क, बस्ती, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण
दिल्ली
दिल्ली - 110013

PROVIDER
D/O. Noor Mohammad,
Amir Khusro Park, :
Basti, Hazrat
Nizamuddin, South
Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

Generation Date: 15/03/2017

Generation Date: 15/03/2017



रेशमा



107



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



मिराज
Miraj
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 13/03/2009
पुरुष / MALE



4902 7301 4576

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
आत्मज: मो चांद, खुसरो
पार्क, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन,
दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
S/O: Mohd Chand, Khuro Park,
Hazrat Nizamuddin, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

4902 7301 4576

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

TS



108



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



जाफरीन

Jafreen

जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 14/01/2008

महिला / FEMALE



5542 3971 1982

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:

आत्मजा: मो चांद, खुसरो
पार्क, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन,
दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:

D/O: Mohd Chand, Khuro Park,
Hazrat Nizamuddin, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

5542 3971 1982

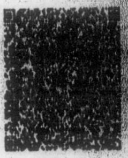
MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

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109


मुजाहिर आलम
Mujahir Alam
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 25/12/1984
पुरुष / MALE

7275 8054 0323

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान


आधार प्रमाणिका
भारत सरकार

पता:
S/O मोहद समीद, बी-
142, ब्लॉक, बी, आमिर
खुसरो पार्क हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दरगाह शरीफ,
दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
S/O Mohd Samid, B-142, Block,
B, Amir Khuro Park Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Dargah Sharif,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

7275 8054 0323

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

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भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
भारत सरकार
Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India



E-Aadhaar Letter

नामांकन क्रमांक/Enrolment No.: 1468/20903/15041

Sarwari (सरवरी)
D/O: Zubair Alam, Home less, nizam nagar, Hazrat
Nizamuddin, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013
Date: 24/11/2015
आपका आधार क्रमांक/ Your Aadhaar No:

6650 9900 8172



- सूचना
- आधार पहचान का प्रमाण है, नागरिकता का नहीं।
 - पहचान का प्रमाण ऑनलाइन ऑथेंटिकेशन द्वारा प्राप्त करें।
 - यह एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रक्रिया द्वारा बना हुआ पत्र है।
- नोट: बच्चे १५ वर्ष की उम्र होने पर बायोमेट्रिक विशिष्टताओं का नवीनीकरण कराएँ।

INFORMATION

- Aadhaar is a proof of identity, not of citizenship.
 - To establish identity, authenticate online.
 - This is electronically generated letter.
- Note: Children on attaining 15 years of age need to update biometric information.

आधार-आम आदमी का अधिकार



Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by UNIQUE
IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA
Date: 2015.11.24 13:57:46 IST

- आधार देश भर में मान्य है।
- आधार के लिए आपको एक ही बार नामांकन दर्ज करवाने की आवश्यकता है।
- कृपया अपना नवीनतम मोबाइल नंबर तथा ई-मेल पता दर्ज कराएँ। इससे आपको विभिन्न सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने में सहाय्य होगी।
- Aadhaar is valid throughout the country.
- You need to enrol only once for Aadhaar.
- Please update your mobile number and e-mail address. This will help you to avail various services in future.



सरवरी
Sarwari
जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 10/08/2003
महिला / FEMALE



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
आत्मजा: ज़ुबैर आलम, होम
लेस, निज़ाम नगर, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
D/O: Zubair Alam, Home less, nizam
nagar, Hazrat Nizamuddin, South
Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

6650 9900 8172

6650 9900 8172

आधार-आम आदमी का अधिकार

Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adhikar

12



नाजनी खातुन

NAZANI KHATUN

जन्म तिथि/DOB: 22/10/1978

महिला / FEMALE

3239 6577 0130

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:

Address:

W/O मो कलाम, 0, खुसरो
पार्क, ,, बस्ती, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

W/O Mohd Kalam, 0, Khusr
Park, ,, Basti, Hazrat
Nizamuddin, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

3239 6577 0130

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

TE



112



भारत-सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



हनीफा

Hanifa

जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 01/01/1946

महिला / FEMALE



4352 1299 8580



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:

Address:

अर्धांगिनी: मुबीन अहमद,
होमलेस, खुसरो पार्क, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

W/O: Mubeen Ahmad, homeless,
khusro park, Hazrat Nizamuddin,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

4352 1299 8580

Aadhaar-Mera Aadhaar, Meri Pehachan

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113

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
प्रधान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1924099

मतदाता का नाम : मोहम्मद वसीम
Elector's Name : MOHD VASIM

पिता का नाम : कलिमुद्दीन
Father's Name : KALIMUDDIN

लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male

जन्म तिथि / DOB : 27/07/2015

पता : XHC1924099

पुष्पगोपनीय-पत्रावली
मिर्जापुर नगर इलाका
मिर्जापुर-मिर्जापुर
(वेस्ट), दिल्ली

Address :
HOME-LESS, NIZAM NADAR
HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN
NIZAMUDDIN (WEST), DELHI

Date : 27/07/2015

मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी
मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी
मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी

Facilitator of the Electoral
Registration Officer, NIZAMUDDIN
Assembly Constituency

TCC



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भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1803286

मतदाता का नाम : मुन्ना
Elector's Name : MUNNA
पिता का नाम : समीम
Father's Name : SAMIM
लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male
1.1.2014 को आयु : 25 Years
Age as on 1.1.2014 :

पता : XHC1803286
एचओएमईएलईएसएस, बस्ती
निसामुद्दीन, निसामुद्दीन वेस्ट,
दिल्ली
Address :
HOMELESS, BASTI NIZAMUDDIN
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI
Date : 27/08/2014
41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक अभिलेखीकरण अधिकारी के
हस्ताक्षर की अनुकृति
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency
पता बदलने पर इसे धरे धरे पर अपना नाम
विशेषकर आधिकारी से दृष्टि करवाते, तथा यह धरे
या इसे अपने पास रखें ताकि वे इसे अपनी
कॉपी में रख सकें।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 29/9/20

TG



115

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1803302

मतदाता का नाम : सलमा
Elector's Name : SALMA
पिता का नाम : मोहम्मद तहसीर
Father's Name : MOHD TAHIR
लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female
1.1.2014 को आयु : 20 Years
Age as on 1.1.2014 :

पता : XHC1803302
एचओएमईएलईएसएस, बस्ती
निजामुद्दीन निजामुद्दीन वेस्ट,
दिल्ली
Address :
HOMELESS, BASTI NIZAMUDDIN
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI
Date : 27/08/2014
41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक पंजीकृत अधिकारी के
हस्ताक्षर की अनुकूलि
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency
यदि बदले या इसे छुने पर अलग गलत
निर्वाचक पंजीकृत अधिकारी के रूप में
या इसी प्रकार का कार्य करने के लिए संबंधित
कार्ड में यह कार्य तब तक आवश्यक नहीं।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 28/628

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2



116

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
प्रचारन पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1924180

मतदाता का नाम : मोहम्मद सुलेमान
Elector's Name : MOHD SULEMAN
पिता का नाम : मोहम्मद माहमूर
Father's Name : MOHD MAHMOOR
लिंग / Sex : पुरुष / Male
1.1.2015 को आयु : 78 Years
Age as on 1.1.2015 :

XHC1924180

सिजामुद्दीन-एलईएसएस,
सिजामुद्दीन नगर हज़रत
सिजामुद्दीन निजामुद्दीन
(वेस्ट), दिल्ली
Address :
HOME-LESS, NIZAM NAGAR
HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN
NIZAMUDDIN (WEST), DELHI
Date : 27/07/2015

41-जम्बुवा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक अधिकारी/निर्वाचन अधिकारी के
हस्ताक्षर की शिष्टाचारिता
Facsimile Signature of the
Registration Officer for 41-JAMBUWA
Assembly Constituency

यदि मतदाता का पता या नाम या आयु या
विवरण सत्यापन में दोष पाया जाए तो
या इसे सत्यापन के लिए भेजा जाए
तब से वह मतदाता प्रचलन में नहीं।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 27/7/2015

TC



117



मो सलाम
Mohd Salam
जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 10/11/2012
पुरुष / MALE
7010 3797 5211
मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान


आधार
पता:
S/O मोहम्मद रशीद, झुग्गी न-बी-60,
अमीर खुसरो पार्क, हजरत
निजामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013
Address
S/O Mohammad Rashid,
Jhuggi No-B-60, Amir khusro
park, Hazrat Nizamuddin,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013
7010 3797 5211
Download Date: 28/03/2017
Generation Date: 21/03/2017
1847
1800 300 1947
help@uidai.gov.in
www.uidai.gov.in
P.O. Box No. 1947,
Bengaluru-560 001

र ६



आरतीह विशिष्ट पहचान अधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India

पता: ओल्मज: निज़ाम, हरिया बारा
पोस्ट-हरिया बारा, टोल टैक्स के पास
वार्ड नं-12, हरिया, अररिया, अररिया
बिहार, 854311

Address: S/O: Nizam, hariya
bare, PO-hariya bara, near
tol tax, ward no-12, Haria,
Araria, Araria, Bihar, 854311

4362 0633 5662

1947
1800 300 1947

help@uidai.gov.in

www
www.uidai.gov.in



भारत सरकार
Government of India



खुरशीद अंसारी
Khurshid Ansari

जन्म तिथि / DOB: 01/01/1990
पुरुष / Male

4362 0633 5662



आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

रह



119

संस्कृत-संस्कृत

सैफ उल आलम
Saif Ul Alam
जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 01/01/1963
पुरुष / MALE

3840 6188 3681

आधार-आम आदमी का अधिकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
आत्मज: अब्दुल मुसन्वीर,
114/89, के-554, निज़ाम
नगर, बस्ती हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
S/O: Abdul Musabbir, 114/89, K-554,
Nizam Nagar, Basti Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Hazrat Nizamuddin,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

3840 6188 3681

Aadhaar-Aam Admi ka Adhikar

८५



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भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
भारत सरकार

Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India

नामांकन क्रमांक/Enrolment No.: 1093/10006/01083

To: Zubair Alam
(जुबैर आलम)
C/OSP YM
111/9, Aruna Ali Road, Opp Sector B-4
10HP58/1G, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi
South West Delhi, Delhi, 110070

Date: 08/10/2010



EY 00009949 5 IN

Ref. No: 08102010-00020

आपका आधार क्रमांक / Your Aadhaar No. :

7140 2801 0776

आधार — आम आदमी का अधिकार



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



जुबैर आलम
Zubair Alam

जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1978
पुरुष / Male

7140 2801 0776



आधार — आम आदमी का अधिकार

TS



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भारत सरकार



आधार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण

भारत सरकार

Unique Identification Authority of India

Government of India

नामांकन क्रम / Enrollment No 1308/20012/09207

To,
अफसाना
Afsana
D/O: Md.Rasid
Home less
Dargah Bawli Gate Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin
Hazrat Nizamuddin
Hazrat Nizamuddin Defence Colony South Delhi
Delhi 110013

Ref: 2 / 19L / 260 / 453 / P



SH687336090FT



आपका आधार क्रमांक / Your Aadhaar No. :

9678 4682 4581

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार



भारत सरकार

Government of India



अफसाना
Afsana
जन्म तिथि / DOB : 10/03/2007
महिला / Female



9678 4682 4581

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

Handwritten signature



122



सूचना

आधार पहचान का प्रमाण है, नागरिकता का नहीं।
पहचान का प्रमाण ऑनलाइन प्रमाणीकरण द्वारा प्राप्त करें।

INFORMATION

Aadhaar is proof of identity, not of citizenship.
To establish identity, authenticate online.

देश भर में मान्य है।

भविष्य में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सेवाओं
का लाभ उठाने में उपयोगी होगा।

Aadhaar is valid throughout the country.

Aadhaar will be helpful in availing Government
and Non-Government services in future.



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India

नाम: W/O मोरसीद, होम लेस,
दार्गाह बावली गेट, बस्ती हज़रत
नज़ामुद्दीन, हज़रत नज़ामुद्दीन,
दिल्ली 110013

Address: W/O: Md.Rasid, Home less,
Dargah Bawli Gate, Basti Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Hazrat Nizamuddin, South
Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi, 110013

3657 1608 9276

1800 300 1347

help@uidai.gov.in

www.uidai.gov.in



भारत सरकार

Unique Identification Authority of India

नामांकन क्रम / Enrollment No 1308/20012/09206

To,
जुबेदा खातून
Jubeda Khaatoon
W/O: Md.Rasid
Home less
Dargah Bawli Gate Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin
Hazrat Nizamuddin
Hazrat Nizamuddin Defence Colony South Delhi
Delhi 110013

Ref: 59 / 02L / 20449 / 20537 / P



SH608651834FT



आपका आधार क्रमांक / Your Aadhaar No. :

3657 1608 9276

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार



भारत सरकार
Government of India



जुबेदा खातून
Jubeda Khaatoon
जन्म तिथि / DOB : 10/08/1985
महिला / Female



3657 1608 9276

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center.



123


[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]


मो हबीब
Mohd Habib
जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 02/02/1992
पुरुष / MALE


3990 8825 2220

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान


[REDACTED] पहचान प्राधिकरण
[REDACTED] GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

पता: Address

आत्मज: मो सलीम, झुग्गी न-बी-23, खुसरो पार्क, बस्ती, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली, दिल्ली - 110013

S/O: Mohd Saleem, Jhuggi No-B- 23, Khusro Park, Basti, Hazrat Nizamuddin, South Delhi, Delhi - 110013



1947
1800 300 1947
help@uidai.gov.in
www.uidai.gov.in
P.O. Box No.1947, Bengaluru-560 001

TC



124

 **भारत सरकार**
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



अखतरी खातून
Akhatari Khatoon
जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 01/01/1993
महिला / FEMALE



4660 6344 1535

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

 **भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण**
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

आधार

पता:
W/O मोहम्मद रशीद, झुग्गी न-बी-
60, अमीर खुसरो पार्क, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address
W/O Mohammad Rashid,
Jhuggi No-B-60, Amir Khuro
park, Hazrat Nizamuddin,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

Download Date: 29/03/2017

Generation Date: 21/03/2017



 1947
1800 300 1947

 help@uidai.gov.in

 www.ww
www.uidai.gov.in

P.O. Box No. 1947,
Bengaluru-560 001

12

12/2/2016 S.D.M. Khurana
Issue Date 16-2-2016

IDENTITY CARD FOR HANDICAPPED
FREE PASS FOR TRAVELLING BY BUS
TRAM, LAUNCH AND TRAIN 2045

This is certify that

Name Sri/Smt. M. S. Khurana

Father's/son of/s/o. M. S. Khurana

Address R. 556, 2nd Fl.

is a Physically handicapped person may be
permitted free travelling by Bus, Train, Launch
Local Train sonsymotheeli consideration As
per P Royision od Govt. of India Rules 1981
International year of the disabled person.

(seal) M. S. Khurana

Sig/M.P. Signature

Membership to be Renewed every year
Govt. of India

No. 7071, 7145
TYPE OF HANDICAPPED
(DEAF & DUMB)



Signature/Thumbimpression
of the passenger

Signature Seal of
Govt. of India

Stamp & Date

IDENTITY CARD
CERTIFICATE FOR
DEAF & DUMB



सत्यमेव जयते

RELIEF AND WELFARE DEPTT.
(WELFARE BRANCH)
Govt. of India

HANDICAPPED PERSON FOR FREE PASS
TRAVELLING MAN BUS, TRAM, TRAIN,
AND LAUNCH etc.

India Council of rehab & Sports for the
disabled person

C.M.O. No 7807 Dehradune
& Dumb (100%)

(Amulal 2000/946)

सत्यमेव जयते (सत्यमेव जयते)

Signature
16-2-2016

(UK) (UA) (UP)



126

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1521376

समता का तारा
Electors Name: SHANAAZ BEGAM

पति का नाम
Husband's Name: MOHD NADEEM

लिंग / Sex: महिला / Female
1.1.2014 की आयु
Age as on 1.1.2014: 24 Years

XHC1521376

आरक्षण क्षेत्र
भस्ती निजामुद्दीन (वेस्ट),
दिल्ली

Address
REN BASERA, BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI

Date: 05/09/2014

41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा क्षेत्र
निजामुद्दीन (वेस्ट), दिल्ली के
अधीनस्थ क्षेत्र

Part of the Constituency of the Electoral
Registration Office for 41-JANGPURA
District of Delhi

यदि आपका पता बदल जाए तो आपको इस
कार्ड पर उल्लेखित नंबर के साथ संबंधित
फॉर्म भरकर नए पते पर भेजना होगा।
In case of change in address, mention the card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll of the changed address and to obtain the
card with the same number.

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127



भारत सरकार
Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India

नामांकन क्रम / Enrollment No 1104/80101/03960

To,
तसलीमा बेगम
Tasleema Begum
W/O: Sultan
Barah Khambha Park
Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin East
Hazrat Nizamuddin
Hazrat Nizamuddin Defence Colony South Delhi
Delhi 110013

09/04/2014

Ref: 5 / 28D / 1525 / 1545 / P



SE069546008FT



आपका आधार क्रमांक / Your Aadhaar No. :

9587 5100 3713

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार



भारत सरकार
Government of India



तसलीमा बेगम
Tasleema Begum
जन्म तिथि / DOB: 01/01/1973
महिला / Female



9587 5100 3713

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

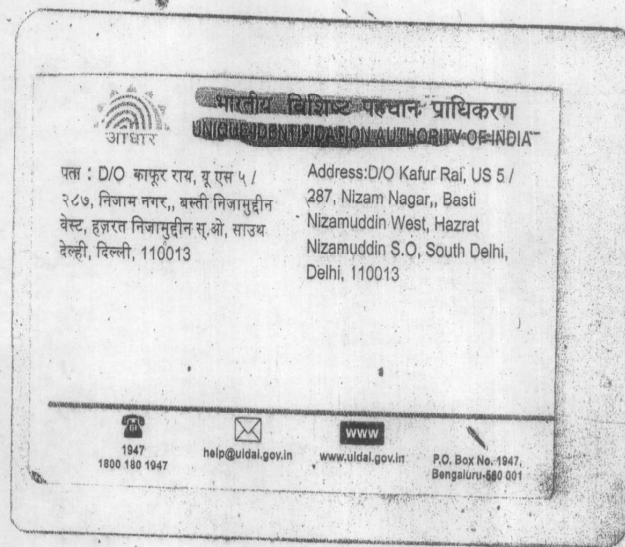
T



128



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129


भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



मुनेरा
Munera
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 01/01/1950
महिला / FEMALE

5414 5047 3687

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान


भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
W/O मेहबुबलम, बी-97,
ब्लॉक-बी, आमिर खुसरो
पार्क हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन,
दरगाह शरीफ, दक्षिण
दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
W/O Mehbubalam, B-97, Block-
B, Amir khuro parak Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Dargah Sharif,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

5414 5047 3687

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

T.C



130

आयकर विभाग
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT
MARZINA
RAMJAN
01/01/1965
Permanent Account Number
BXSPM0675F
महजिना
Signature

भारत सरकार
GOVT. OF INDIA

27052012

T.C
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131

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1766005

भारतदाता का नाम : प्रवीण
Elector's Name : PARVEEN
पति का नाम : मोहम्मद अमीनोर
Husband's Name : MOHD AMEENOR
लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female
1.1.2016 को आयु : 30 Years
Age as on 1.1.2016 :

पता : XHC1766005
3/109, निजाम नगर हजरत
निजामुद्दीन निजामुद्दीन
(वेस्ट), दिल्ली
Address :
3/109, NIZAM NAGAR HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN NIZAMUDDIN
(WEST), DELHI
Date : 06/11/2015
41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार अफसर की
हस्ताक्षर की अनुमति
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency
एक बदलाव पर सहे पत्र या अलग अलग
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार की हस्ताक्षर प्राप्त करें
या हरे नंबर या फार्म के लिए तब तक
जब तक कि वह कोई नंबर प्राप्त नहीं है।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the row of the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 275

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E



132

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1917839

चुनेता का नाम : मरजिना
Elector's Name : MARZINA

पति का नाम : मजिबुल
Husband's Name : MAJIBUL

लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female

1.1.2015 को आयु : 64 Years
Age as on 1.1.2015 :

पता : XHC1917839

280, मैन बावली गेट दरगाह
बस्ती हजरत निज़ामुद्दीन,
दिल्ली

Address :
280, MAINBAWLI GATE DARGAH
BASTI HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN,
DELHI

Date : 16/06/2015

41-जंगपुरा विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचन रजिस्ट्रार/अधिकारी के
हस्ताक्षर की प्रतिलिपि
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency

यदि बदले या नये पते पर अपना नाम
निर्वाचन मतदाताओं के सूची में बदलने के लिए उक्त सूची
या इस सूची के साथ सूची के लिए संबंधित
कार्ड में यह सूची भेजना आवश्यक है।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 22/11/72

T.C



133


[Redacted Name]
[Redacted Address]


रुकैया बेगम
Rukaiya Begum
जन्म तिथि/ DOB:
05/02/1962
महिला / FEMALE
9898 1925 4524

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान


आधार

पता:
अर्धागिनी: मो०. हसन, के-
554/2, निजाम नगर, बस्ती
हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन, हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address
W/O: Mohd. Hasan,
K-554/2, NIZAM NAGAR,
BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN, Hazrat
Nizamuddin, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

1947 help@uidai.gov.in www.uidai.gov.in P.O. Box No.1947, Bengaluru-560 001

T.C



134



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



काकुली
Kakuli

जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1987
पंक्ति / Female



7370 7668 2464

— आम आदमी का अधिकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता: W/O शिव कुमार, 124 मोहल्ला	Address: W/O Shiv Kumar, 124
कोट बस्ती निजामुद्दीन, हज़रत	mohalla kot basti nizamuddin,
निजामुद्दीन स.ओ. माउथ दिल्ली, दिल्ली	Hazrat Nizamuddin S.O., South
110013	Delhi, Delhi, 110013

1947
1520, 120 1947

help@uidai.gov.in

www.uidai.gov.in

P.O. Box No 1947,
Bengaluru-560 001

T-5



135


भारत सरकार
Government of India


जुबेदा
Zubaida
जन्म तिथि / DOB : 05/01/1963
महिला / Female



8919 8161 8030

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार


आधार
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India

पता: W/O: शब्बीर, टी-16, गालिब रोड, बस्ती हजरत निजामुद्दीन, हजरत निजामुद्दीन, हजरत निजामुद्दीन, दक्षिण दिल्ली, दिल्ली, 110013
Address: W/O: Shabbir, T-16, Ghalib Road, Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Hazrat Nizamuddin, South Delhi, Delhi, 110013

8919 8161 8030

1947
1800 300 1947


help@uidai.gov.in


www.uidai.gov.in

T-5



136

वोटर धाकड़ है

STATE ELECTION COMMISSION
GENERAL ELECTION TO SDMC 2017



Poll Date, Day and Time:-
23 April 2017, Sunday
8:00 AM to 5:30 PM

वार्ड संख्या व नगर / Ward
055-S दरियागंज / DARYAGANJ

No. and Name

विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
41, जंगपुरा / JANGPURA

Assembly Constituency

नाम / Name
चंदानी बानो / CHANDANI BANO

लिंग / Gender
महिला / FEMALE

पहचान पत्र क्रमांक / EPIC No.
XHC1508415

पिता / पति का नाम / Father's
मो कयुम / MD QUYAM

Husband's Name

भाग संख्या / वोटर संख्या / Part Number / Voter Serial No.
21 / 728

मतदान केंद्र संख्या / Polling Station No.
20

मतदान केंद्र / Polling Station
बस्ती हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन,

एस.डी.एम.सी. कम्युनिटी सेंटर
/ BASTI HZT. NIZAMUDDIN, SDMC
COMMUNITY CENTRE

Website: www.sec.delhigovt.nic.in

Signature and Stamp of BLO

T-C



137



भारत सरकार
Unique Identification Authority of India

नामांकन क्रम / Enrollment No 2019/10156/01418

To,
रीना बेगम
Rina Begam
W/O Abdul Maniba
84, NIZAM NAGAR
BASTI HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN
South Delhi
Delhi 110013

Ref: 31 / 29C / 60619 / 61845 / P



UE248802182IN



आपका आधार क्रमांक / Your Aadhaar No. :

6799 1353 0029

आधार — आम आदमी का अधिकार



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



रीना बेगम
Rina Begam
जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1974
महिला / Female



6799 1353 0029

आधार — आम आदमी का अधिकार

TFC



11/02/2013 11:40:22

138

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1520899

चुनौती का नाम : अश्वरी देवा
Elector's Name : ASHARI DEWA

पिता का नाम : छोटे खान
Father's Name : CHOTEY KHAN

लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female

1.1.2013 को आयु : 36 Years
Age as on 1.1.2013 :

पता : XHC1520899

78-ए, मोहल्ला कोट बस्ती,
निजामुद्दीन वेस्ट, दिल्ली

Address :
78-A, MOHALLA KOT
BASTI, NIZAMUDDIN WEST,
DELHI

Date : 16/01/2013

41-अंगणवाड़ी विभाग, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक राजस्व अधिकारी से
हस्ताक्षर की आवश्यकता है।
Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for 41-ANGANWARI
Assembly Constituency

यदि बदले पर यह पत्र पर अपना नाम
निर्वाचक नामावली में दर्ज करवाने के लिए इस पत्र
पर इसी संख्या का नया पत्र के बिना संश्लेषित
रखने में यह कार्य करना आवश्यक है।
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 29/07

T-1
E



139

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1508258

मतदाता का नाम : एस के खन्ना
Elector's Name : AIMA KHTOON

पति का नाम : मोहम्मद नाथन
Husband's Name : MOHD NATHAN

लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female

1.1.2013 की आयु : 60 Years

पूना : XHC1508258

अपडेटेड बीएसईआरए
एचएल, बस्ती निजामुद्दीन
(वेस्ट), दिल्ली

Address :
REN BASERA'HL BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI

Date : 16/01/2013

41-जंगपुर विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार, दिल्ली

Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer (R.O.)

Assembly Constituency

यदि बदलते पते का उल्लेख करें
निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रार को यह सूचित करें
या इसी उद्देश्य के लिए अन्य कोई अधिकारी
को सूचित करें।

In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain the
card with the same number. 2011/10

TEC

140

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

अमीना बेगम
Amina Begam

जन्म वर्ष / Year of Birth : 1960
महिला / Female

7375 0285 7035

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:
एस पी बाई एम, १११/९, अरुणा
असफ अली रोड, ओम्प, सेक्टर
बी-४, १०एचपी५८/१जी, वसंत
कुंज, नई दिल्ली, साउथ वेस्ट
दिल्ली, दिल्ली, 110070

Address:
S.P.Y.M. 111/9, Aruna Asaf
Ali Road, Opp. Sector B-4,
10HP58/1G, Vasant kunj,
New Delhi, South West
Delhi, Delhi, 110070

1947
1800 180 1947

help@uidai.gov.in

www.uidai.gov.in

P.O. Box No.1947,
Bangalore-560 001

TFC
E



141

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



जैनब
Zainab
जन्म तिथि/DOB: 01/01/1956
महिला / FEMALE



5292 3186 6191

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता: W/O: Mohid Alam, B-102, Amir
अर्धांगिनी: मोहिद आलम, Khusro Park, Basti, Dargah
बी-102, अमीर खुसरो पार्क, Sharif, South Delhi,
वस्ती, दरगाह शरीफ, दक्षिण Delhi - 110013
दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:
W/O: Mohid Alam, B-102, Amir
Khusro Park, Basti, Dargah
Sharif, South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

5292 3186 6191

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

TCC



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पसचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1536241

समस्या का नाम: शौकत राजा
Electors Name: SHOUKAT RAJA
पिता का नाम: जहान आलम
Father's Name: JAHAN ALAM
लिंग / Sex: पुरुष / Male
12013 को आयु: 32 Years
App as on 1.1.2013:

162
XHC1536241

पसचान पत्र, पसचान पत्र, पसचान पत्र
पसचान पत्र, पसचान पत्र, पसचान पत्र
पसचान पत्र, पसचान पत्र, पसचान पत्र

Address:
HOME LESS, BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN, WEST, DELHI

Date: 16/01/2013

41-अनुसूचित विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
निर्वाचक क्षेत्र, निर्वाचक क्षेत्र, निर्वाचक क्षेत्र
निर्वाचक क्षेत्र, निर्वाचक क्षेत्र, निर्वाचक क्षेत्र

Registration Office: NIZAMUDDIN
Assembly Constituency

In case of change in address, the card number in the relevant Form (including your name) in the full line changed address and obtain the card with the same number.

T.C

XHC1803013

पता :
एचओएमईएनईएसएस, बस्ती
निजामुद्दीन निजामुद्दीन वेस्ट,
दिल्ली

Address :
HOMELESS, BASTI, NIZAMUDDIN,
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI

Date: 27/08/2014

41-जम्मू विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

Facsimile Signature of the Electoral
Registration Officer for JAMMUNA
Assembly Constituency

महोदय, यह पत्र आपको यह सूचित करने के लिए भेजा जा रहा है कि आपका नाम निम्नलिखित नामों में से एक नाम है जो कि आपकी निवास स्थिति के आधार पर निर्धारित है।
In case of challenge or objection, you may write to the
Registrar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jammu, within 15 days of the date of receipt of this letter.
If you wish to file an objection, you may do so within 15 days of the date of receipt of this letter.

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भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1521434

मतदाता का नाम : शा जिददा
Elector's Name : SHA JIDA
पति का नाम : हर मन्थ
Husband's Name : HAR MANTH
लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female
1.1.2013 की आयु : 35 Years
Age as on 1.1.2013

पता : XHC1521434
एचओएमई एलईएसएस,
बस्ती निजामुद्दीन (वेस्ट),
दिल्ली
Address :
HOME LESS, BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN, WEST, DELHI
Date : 16/01/2013
41-जंगपुरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
निर्वाचन अधिकारी का पद
हस्ताक्षर (FACSIMILE)
Facsimile (FACSIMILE)
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency
यदि बदलने पर इसे पुराने पता पर भेजना होगा
निर्वाचन आयोग की वेब साइट पर जाकर पता बदलना
या इसी कार्ड का नया पता के लिए अनुरोध
करने से यह कार्ड अमान्य हो जाएगा (नोट)
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant Form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 25/1/14

T.C



145

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
परचाल पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD

XHC1521649

मतदाता का नाम : जुबेदा खातून
Elector's Name : JUBEDA KHATOON

पति का नाम : मोहम्मद राशीद
Husband's Name : MOHD RASHID

लिंग / Sex : महिला / Female

1.1.2013 को आयु : 28 Years
Age as on 1.1.2013 :

पता : XHC1521649

एपओएमई एलईएसएस,
मस्की निज़ामुद्दीन (वेस्ट),
दिल्ली

Address :
HOME LESS, BASTI HAZRAT
NIZAMUDDIN WEST, DELHI

Date : 16/01/2013

41-जंगपुरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के
निर्वाचक अधिकारी के
निर्वाचक अधिकारी के
फैसिमिल (FACSIMILE)
Registration Officer for 41-JANGPURA
Assembly Constituency

यदि मतदाता का पता या अन्य जानकारी
निर्वाचक अधिकारी को (एलईएसएस) पर 72 घंटे
या 72 घंटे के भीतर मतदाता के पते/स्थिति
बदल गई हो, तो मतदाता को निर्वाचक अधिकारी को
In case of change in address, mention this card
number in the relevant form for including your name
in the roll at the changed address and to obtain that
card with the same number. 2503224

T.C



146

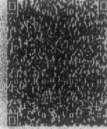


बीबी नशिमा खतून

Bibi Nashima Khatun

जन्म तिथि/ DOB: 01/01/1983

महिला / FEMALE



7172 6976 0801

मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान



भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

पता:

W/O मोहद कासिम, बी-
86, ब्लॉक, बी, आमिर
खुसरो पार्क हज़रत
निज़ामुद्दीन, दरगाह शरीफ,
दक्षिण दिल्ली,
दिल्ली - 110013

Address:

W/O Mohd Kasim, B-86, Block-
B, Amir Khusro Park Hazrat
Nizamuddin, Dargah Sharif,
South Delhi,
Delhi - 110013

7172 6976 0801

MEERA AADHAAR, MERI PEHACHAN

T.E



147

भारत निवाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD
XHC1508464


नामना तब नाम
Electors Name
MOHAMMAD ISLAM
पतेन तब नाम
Residence
Fakir's Nohar
HAKHAN
Box
5547 Mails

[illegible]

TF



ANNEXURE- P3

148



HOMELESS DEATHS ON THE STREETS

Harsh Mander

Smita Jacob

Centre for Equity Studies

Dec 2010

T.C



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Acknowledgements

In many years of direct work with urban homeless men, women and children, and our research and field work with these populations, one of the most urgent demands that they consistently press is for community kitchens and canteens that supply not free but low-cost nutritious and hygienic hot cooked meals. We were convinced that if well-conceived and implemented, these could become indeed a most important intervention to raise the nutrition status of urban homeless women, men and children. It would also free a lot of their current daily incomes which they are forced to invest in relatively expensive street food which is typically sadly low on nutrition and hygiene.

The Commissioners of the Supreme Court in the right to food case¹ have accordingly recommended to the Supreme Court of India that community kitchens and canteens be established in large numbers in all cities². But because this has been an area of almost complete neglect by both the state and modern secular rights-based charity in India, there are few ready-made models which can be readily adopted by urban governments across India, even if such an order is passed.

It was therefore proposed to undertake a directly actionable and focused study of a) the nutritional status of homeless people; b) the categories of people who survive partly or fully on charity for food; c) organisation of religious and large private food charities; d) government initiatives to provide meals to the destitute; and on the basis of these e) make out a case for large scale meal subsidised meal programmes in cities for urban homeless populations.

This was an ambitious and offbeat study, with far too little available previous materials for us to draw upon. But it was imperative that we did it well, because we hoped it could influence public policies which could change the health and nutritional status of some of the most vulnerable residents of our cities. We are grateful, therefore, that Nina Elinger placed her faith in the idea, and supported us with resources, ideas, encouragement, criticism and friendship. We also warmly thank Ravi Behara, who like Nina also works with Dan Church India, who

¹ PUCL v. UOI & Ors. WRIT PETITION (Civil) No. 196 of 2001

² Letter from the Commissioners of the Supreme Court, Dr N C Saxena and Harsh Mander, to the Registrar, Supreme Court, dated January 25th, 2010

53



150

supported us with cheer and generosity, despite struggling with grave illness most of the past year.

It is hard to keep count of all those who contributed – each valuably – to this study. Dr Vandana Prasad, a paediatrician and public health activist has been a consistent friend of all our work with homeless people, and offered to design and lead a part of the study with her colleagues in the Public Health and Nutrition Network, on the nutritional status of homeless people. Anwar-ul-Haque, who runs the Aman Biradari health clinic for homeless people in Nizamuddin, Delhi also assisted valuably in this study, and also contributed to other insights in this study. Dr Sajjad Hassan, an IAS officer who has volunteered to support the work of Aman Biradari and the Supreme Court Commissioners' Office, including around the rights of homeless people, contributed valuably to the public policy recommendations in this study. Hoonar Janu, my student from IIM Ahmedabad, where I teach a course in poverty and governance, volunteered time to work on the business aspects of a community kitchen and canteen. Asif Iqbal, Asghar Sharif and the Dil Se campaign team were field researchers for many aspects of the study.

I am grateful to my fine colleagues in the office of the Supreme Court Commissioners – Dr N C Saxena, Biraj Patnaik, Dipa Sinha, Tanveer Dar, Natasha Koshy, Leah Barbia, Ashish Soni, Nanhoo Kumar, Ravinder Rawat and Kalloo Prasad – and in Centre for Equity Studies – Sushmita Guru, Gayatri Sahgal and Ujjithra Ponniah for their continuous support and ideas.

Smita Jacob, the principal researcher in this diverse and offbeat study, has done a wonderful job. She patiently set out in the many directions I requested, including grisly investigations into deaths on the streets in police stations, crematoriums and burial grounds; religious shrines all around Delhi to investigate religious food charities; homeless shelters and many other difficult locations. She did all of this and more with patience, energy and insight, and has contributed greatly to the study. The many failings that the study still retains are all mine.

Harsh Mander

Date

TS



151

Hunger on City Streets: A case of homeless populations in Delhi

1. Homeless Populations in Delhi: An Overview	6
2. Dying Alone on City Streets	11
2.1 How many homeless people die on Delhi's streets?	11
2.2 Causes of High Homeless Deaths	14
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Hunger on City Streets: A case of homeless populations in Delhi

1. Homeless Populations in Delhi: An Overview

Urban homeless people constitute the most marginalized and invisibilised category even within the urban poor. Estimates of their numbers globally range from anywhere between 100 million and one billion of the global population (UNCHS, 1996). This very broad range of estimates is the consequence of the existence of many variant definitions of what constitutes a 'homeless' person – a person with no shelter whatsoever; one with shelter that is very insecure (for example, squatter settlements); one with shelter that is temporary (including pavement dwellers and refugee camps). In this paper, we include within the category of homeless people those who have no shelter at all, sleeping on pavements, railway stations and bus stands, pipes, under staircases, in shop corridors, or in night shelters or welfare institutions. Those with makeshift structures like a plastic sheet on a pavement are the precariously housed. We do not include those who live in illegalised slums among the homeless.

There are no accurate population figures available yet for the proportion of homeless persons in the capital city. This is primarily due to the lack of a formal enumeration of the homeless even within the official Census until the last decade. The Census of India enumerated the homeless for the first time in Census 2001, defining 'houseless people' as the persons who are not living in 'census houses'³. Census officials therefore instructed enumerators 'to take note of the possible places where the houseless population is likely to live, such as on the roadside, pavements, drainage pipes, under staircases, or in the open, temple-mandaps, platforms and the like' (Census of India, 1991: 64). Based on these guidelines, the Census of India (2001) counted 24,966 'homeless' persons in Delhi. However, even this first official estimate was highly contested since it was pointed out to be a gross underestimate, by comparison with a headcount survey (2000) by the NGO Aashray Adhikar Abhiyan which

³ Census houses refer to 'a structure with roof' (Census of India, 1991: 64).

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found 52,765 homeless persons in Delhi⁴, but estimated that for every homeless person they could find, there was probably at least one who remained invisible, and therefore they estimated the homeless population in Delhi to be close to 1 lakh people. A 2007 report by the Institute of Human Development prepared for the Government of Delhi found the figure to be 46,788, and the most recent study by IGSSS (2009) counted 88,410 homeless persons. The Delhi Development Authority (1985), estimates that at least one percent of the total population of Delhi is homeless i.e. of the 15 million persons currently residing in Delhi, 1.5 lakh persons are living on the streets. These estimates are likely to be conservative, but we will rely on this figure.

There are, by this estimate, over a lakh and a half homeless people in Delhi, i.e. those 'not living in census houses'. Most are men, having left their homes and families in villages and having come to Delhi in search of livelihoods. They eke out a living, save most of what they earn, and send it back home to their families. What they spend on themselves in Delhi goes mostly for food. But the food that is available to them is poor in quality, nutritional value and hygiene. Also, the conditions under which they eat are undignified. There are also single women and their dependents, mostly thrown on to the streets by patriarchy and domestic violence, and tens of thousands of boys and girls who make the streets their home, because they escape violence, abuse and destitution in their families, or some who work or beg on the streets to support their destitute families. Some aged and disabled people beg for alms because they do not have access to dignified systems of social security.

"Not everyone on the street is an addict or a beggar. But public perception tends towards such biases. The reason for such misconceptions is that the visibility of such persons on the streets is high. Others, who form the majority, work and as such we do not take notice of them. The painter, who is called for white washing work, might be a homeless. The rickshaw puller that everyone sees might be homeless. Many fruits and vegetable sellers are also homeless."

Homeless populations are generally stereotyped as lazy, antisocial, illegal and dangerous elements of a city and viewed as a barrier to the development of a city. On the contrary, largely comprising of the unskilled casual labour of the city, it is this very section of population who

⁴ The study points that since it was a rapid assessment survey, it only points toward the *minimum* number of homeless.

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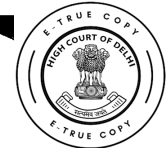
comprise the backbone of commercial activity in a city. The IGSSS (2010) study shows that with respect to occupational categories, rickshaw pullers (27 per cent) and casual labourers (18 per cent) comprise the highest proportion of the homeless population in Delhi. Construction workers, handcart pullers, catering workers, ragpickers and street vendors form the rest of the earning population. A very small proportion of the homeless (2 per cent) is not employed and depends on begging, theft or other means of income.

In the case of males, homelessness is a conscious decision emerging out of the choice to migrate to Delhi from their source area in search of better employment and economic opportunities. In the case of females and especially single women reasons for homelessness are not a result of a conscious decision, but directed due to externally induced factors like abandonment, separation and forcible eviction by family (Mander, 2008). The homeless also comprises of the elderly and children who have been abandoned by families or escaped from abusive homes. Persons with disabilities and mental illness also comprise the homeless. A new category within the homeless includes slum dwellers pushed to a situation of homelessness due to the large scale evacuation and demolition of slums in Delhi.

Within Delhi, the homeless are concentrated in trading areas. Thus, the commercial hubs of Delhi - the Walled City and Old Delhi - have a concentration of more than one third of the homeless population (35 per cent). Apart from this, other high population areas identified were Azadpur and Roshanara Park in the north zone; the area around Connaught Circus and Hanuman Mandir in central zone; Yamuna Pushta, Yamuna Bazar, Shahdara and Hanuman Mandir in east zone; Nizamuddin Basti and Kalkaji Mandir in the south; and Karol Bagh and Raja Garden areas in the west (IGSSS, 2009).

The sizeable population of homeless people, considerably invisibilised for decades by the Delhi government, was finally taken notice of in January 2010, following extensive media reports about the increasing death toll of homeless persons as temperatures dipped in Delhi. Scientific evidence points toward hunger and homelessness as the underlying causes which make people susceptible to extreme weather conditions. A World Health Organisation (WHO) report stated that a cold environment increases an individual's energy expenditure—especially if shelter, clothing and/or heating is inadequate. The Commissioners to the Supreme Court in the Right to Food case took cognizance of the same, and urged the Supreme Court to treat these deaths as

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caused by hunger, and accordingly recommended that the Delhi government take urgent steps to ensure nutritional support for the homeless.⁵ (See Box)

⁵ Letter of Commissioners of Supreme Court Dr NC Saxena and Harsh Mander in the case: PUCL v. UOI & Ors. Writ Petition (Civil) no. 196 of 2001 to the Registrar, Supreme Court, dated January 25th 2010

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Box 1: Why People Die in the Cold

Every winter, as temperatures plunge and its residents shiver, a few more people lose their lives on the streets of the metropolis. The people who succumb to the cold include rickshaw pullers, balloon sellers, and casual workers: the footloose underclass of dispossessed people who build and service the capital city of the country, and yet are forced to sleep under the open sky. They die because the national, state and local governments in Delhi refuse to make the very modest investments that are required to ensure decent shelter and livelihoods for every resident of the city.

These deaths are often reported as fatalities due to the 'cold wave', as though people are dying because of the unfortunate extremes of climate, for which none other than nature are culpable. But as law scholar Usha Ramanathan points out, 'When people die because they are exposed to the elements, it is not a natural death. It is death caused by neglect and reckless disregard of the responsibility of the state to protect the lives of the poor. It is as if the poor do not matter. As if they have to keep paying for their poverty, even with their lives.'

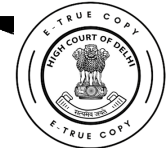
People die in the cold firstly because we do not plan in our cities in ways that its working people are enabled to access affordable and decent housing, close to their work sites. In the absence of this, the least they need for basic survival are homeless shelters. The government runs night shelters in Delhi for less than 3 per cent of the homeless population. M. Tarique of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences recently surveyed all the shelters in Delhi, and reported that they mostly lack the most elementary facilities of clean beddings, potable drinking water and functioning toilets, let alone food, and livelihood, emotional and legal support services. There are no special shelters for homeless women, children or families, or recovery shelters for the homeless ailing, aged, destitute and mentally challenged.

Since 2001, the Delhi government and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have erected tents in winter on open spaces, as temporary shelters for homeless people in winter. These are even more basic, with tattered tents, dirty beddings and no other facilities, but these still saved lives. The numbers of tents were very small, and our demand was that several hundred of these come up every year. Instead, mysteriously, the government *reduced* the number of shelters this winter from 46 shelters in the winter of 2008-09, which included 17 permanent shelters and 29 temporary shelters, to 33 (17 permanent and 16 temporary shelters).

To make matters worse, one of these few temporary shelters was demolished by the MCD on one of the coldest winter nights in late December 2009, claiming that they wanted to establish a park there! The tent would anyway have been removed by March, when flowers could have been planted, if indeed they wanted a park. At least two people have died at that very location since the temporary shelter was removed.

People also die in the cold because they do not have enough food. There is considerable scientific evidence that people succumb to bitter cold also because they are severely malnourished. A report of WHO confirms that a 'cold environment increases an individual's energy expenditure—especially if shelter, clothing and/or heating are inadequate'. In other words, when it is cold, people need much larger intake of food even to maintain body temperatures. The need for nourishment becomes particularly high for homeless people who are exposed most harshly to near-freezing temperatures, with no walls, and highly inadequate clothes, blankets and fuel. Studies have also shown that in winters, the limited money that homeless people earn is on keeping warm, resulting in a shift of expenditures away from food and other essentials. This again is one the reasons why homeless people require additional nutritional support, especially during severe weather conditions.

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2. Dying Alone on City Streets

Any death occurring on the streets and any unclaimed body, not resulting from an accident, must be treated as a possible starvation death unless proved otherwise and stringent punitive action taken for the same along with compensation to next of kin. A mandatory inquest as per CrPC by an executive magistrate, a verbal autopsy by recognized NGOs, and a post mortem by doctors, to ascertain whether death was caused by severe food deprivation should be mandated. In the event of the death being proved to be by starvation, stringent punitive action taken for the same along with compensation to next of kin should be ensured.

- Letter from the Commissioners to the Supreme Court, 25th January 2010

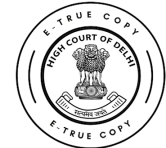
The knowledge that homeless people die in significant numbers on the streets in winter led the Commissioners to enquire further into the problem. We wondered how many people die of starvation every day on the streets of Delhi, and furthermore, in other cities. Is it a problem only of the winter? Who are these people and why do they die? The government kept no records which would give us clear and direct answers to these questions. Instead, our researchers⁶ set out on a grisly and morbid quest, to crematoriums, graveyards and police stations. They came up with many disquieting facts. This section summarises their troubling findings on the prevalence and extent of homeless persons' deaths (upto the time of writing on-going investigation) due to possible starvation and under-nutrition.

2.1 How many homeless people die on Delhi's streets?

There are no official records available of the numbers of deaths of homeless people, and whether these deaths could have been caused by poor access to food. We felt that some clues could come from studying closely the unidentified or unclaimed dead bodies (UIDBs) recovered in the city, which give an indication of the extent of deaths of single and abandoned homeless persons without families in the city. Local police officers whom we spoke to

⁶ Smita Jacob and Asghar Sharif

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confirmed that most UIDBs were indeed of those homeless persons who have no family in the city to conduct their last rites.

We found that the Delhi Police in collaboration with the police in the neighbouring states of Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, UP and Uttarakhand, maintain a detailed database of UIDBs registered with them on their Zonal Integrated Police website⁷. Details with respect to age, sex, physical features, place where the body was found etc. are updated regularly. However, the causes of death are not categorised. We counted on this website the number of unidentified dead bodies registered with the police, within the state of Delhi from the period of 1st January 2005 to 30th April 2010.

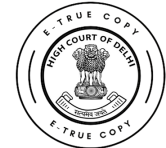
Police records of UIDBs within the state of Delhi over these past five years show that between 1st January 2005 and 31st December 2009, 12413 UIDBs were recovered. This data for **60 months** indicates **a daily average of about 7 UIDBs**.

However, our discussions with police officials and homeless people revealed that not all homeless deaths are recorded by the police. Some of those who escape police registration are directly taken to the crematorium and burial grounds. Therefore, we studied the manual records maintained by the Sarai Kale Khan electric crematorium and the Delhi Wakf board (which maintains burial ground records for Muslims) to count the number of unidentified dead bodies received by them from the period of 1st May 2009 to 30th April 2010. This period was specifically examined in order to capture a complete calendar year and to also counter in the high number of homeless deaths that occurred in early January 2010. We were told that the Sarai Kale Khan electric crematorium in Delhi mainly accepts UIDBs for cremation. The Delhi Wakf board is said to be the central agency which records Muslim UIDBs across the city. We assumed then, that jointly both these bodies represent significant data of disposal of UIDBs across the state of Delhi.

We found **969** recorded UIDBs in the first four months of the year **2010**. We compared the data from the police records and the crematorium/burial grounds between the period 1st May 2009 to 30th April 2010. The data showed that, with an exception of June 2009, on an average at least 42 more UIDBs were cremated/ buried per month. Both at the crematorium and the Wakf

⁷ http://zipnet.in/index.php?page=un_identified_dead_bodies (Last Accessed on 15th July, 2010)

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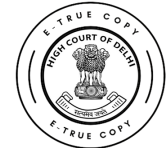
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board, authorities admitted that apart from the police, they also received UIDBs from local NGOs.

Table 1.1: Total number of UIDBs in Delhi recovered by police, crematorium and Wakf board from May 2009 to April 2010

Month/Year	Crematorium	Wakf board	Total UIDBs at cre/Wakf	Police records	Surplus at cre/Wakf
May-09	225	25	250	229	21
Jun-09	305	26	331	364	-33
Jul-09	377	42	419	292	127
Aug-09	291	34	325	302	23
Sep-09	257	36	293	260	33
Oct-09	275	28	303	263	40
Nov-09	253	22	275	261	14
Dec-09	315	31	346	302	44
Jan-10	285	39	324	290	34
Feb-10	209	32	241	218	23
Mar-10	270	31	301	242	59
Apr-10	248	19	267	219	48
Total	3310	365	3675	3242	433
Average			306.25	270.16	

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While the **average number of UIDBs per month as per police records is 270**, the figures from the crematorium and the Wakf board together account for about **306 UIDBs per month on an average**. This implies a minimum of **10 unidentified dead bodies per day in Delhi**.

Even this is not the full story. The percentage of Muslim UIDBs (as reflected in the Wakf board records) is likely to be considerably under estimated i.e. 9.6 per cent, while Muslims actually comprise 37.41 per cent of the homeless population (IGSSS, 2009). Moreover, in the many years we have worked with homeless people, we have found that routinely they attempt to collect money among themselves and try to extend decent death rites even to single and friendless homeless people. These never enter the records as unclaimed bodies, nor do those who die from homeless families. Some unclaimed bodies also find their way to anatomy tables of medical students.

It is reasonable to assume therefore that the number of people who die on the streets of Delhi daily is probably more than the figures reflected in police records and cremation and burial ground records. The conservative figure we have reached is 10. Demographic analysis indicates that the daily death rate for 1 lakh people (the estimated population of homeless people in Delhi) is only 2. The **average death rate of India** is 7.6 per 1000 population in 2010, which translates to 760 deaths per one lakh population per year. i.e. **2 deaths per day** (Factbook, 2010). *This means that homeless people die at least five times more each day in comparison to people with homes.*

2.2 Causes of High Homeless Deaths:

The police website and cremation and burial ground records do not classify the unclaimed dead bodies by the cause of death. We therefore decided to study one police station in Delhi and examine their UIDB cases in detail. We selected the Kashmere gate police station due to the high proportion of homeless in the area (IGSSS, 2009) and also because it is the police station with highest number of UIDBs being recovered in Delhi. Therefore, records on UIDBs from the period 1st May 2009 to 30th April 2010 were inspected.

Going through the police records, we found that for UIDBs, the 'cause of death' listed include heads such as 'natural', 'illness', 'bhook ya pyaas se' (due to hunger or thirst), 'thandi ya garami se' (due to extreme cold or heat), accident, tuberculosis, suicide, and a particularly curious 'cause' -

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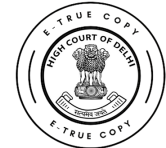
'beggar type'. The following is a sample of the many different categories used under cause of death, as recorded at the electric crematorium on instruction by the police officer on duty for the month of January 2010:

Table 1.2: Cause of death recorded for UIDBs recovered at Kashmere Gate Police Station from May 2009 to April 2010

Cause of death of UIDB	No of cases of UIDB
Natural	104
Illness/Weakness/during treatment	52
Hunger/thirst/Extreme heat or cold	12
Accident (Railway and road)	33
After Post Mortem Report	54
Tuberculosis	11
Suicide	3
Epilepsy/head damage/cancer/heart attach	4
Unknown	9
Beggar type/ Vagabond	3
Total	285

The police officials inform us that they conduct detailed investigations including post-mortems only into accidents and suicide cases. Using this filter then, it may be seen that **of the total number of 282 UIDBs** under the Kashmere gate police station from 1st May 2009 to 30th April 2010, **260 cases** are 'inquest' cases including **illness/hunger/natural deaths/extreme temperatures/ 'beggar types'**. This essentially means that **92.16 per cent cases** could possibly be caused directly or indirectly due to hunger. Using this premise, then, one may conclude that in

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the year May 09-Apr10, of the total 3675 UIDB cases (including those of the crematorium/ Wakf board), 92 per cent i.e. 3381 deaths could be deaths directly or indirectly caused by starvation i.e. 9 deaths daily in Delhi.

2.3 Age, Gender and Seasonal Trends:

We had expected that the maximum numbers of homeless deaths would be in winter. But the data indicates that the highest number of deaths occurs in the peak summer and monsoon months from June to August and during the winter months of December and January. The years 2009 and 2010 especially recorded higher number of deaths than the average, with as high figures as 364, 292 and 302 UIDBs for the summer months of June, July and August 2009 respectively and 302 and 290 UIDBs during the chilling winter months of December 09 and January 2010.

Table 1.3: Month wise records of UIDBs in Delhi from January 2005 to April 2010

Month/Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average (2005-2009)
January	162	196	198	188	216	290	192
February	119	134	151	186	202	218	158.4
March	137	169	148	196	217	242	173.4
April	187	187	201	165	205	219	189
May	186	192	172	207	229		197.2
June	246	179	270	217	364		255.2
July	190	192	226	267	292		233.4
August	233	183	249	229	302		239.2
September	163	208	223	239	260		218.6
October	198	205	218	249	263		226.6

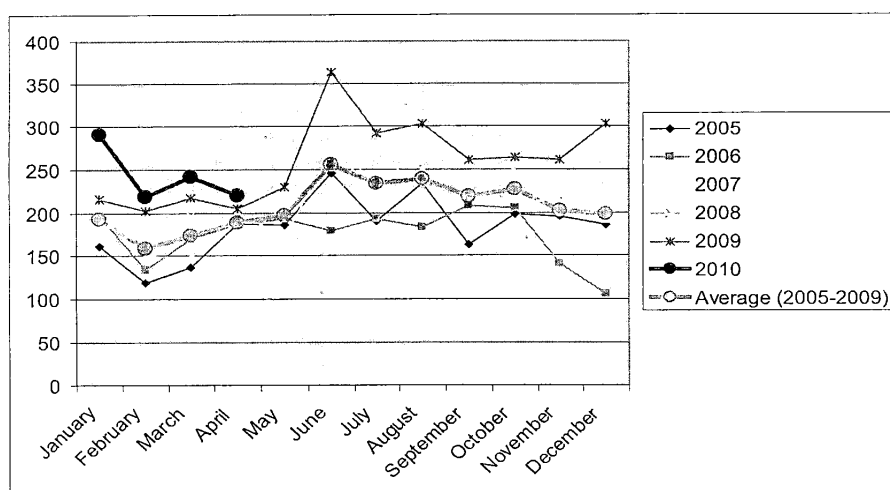
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November	195	141	212	202	261		202.2
December	186	106	193	201	302		197.6
Total	2202	2092	2461	2546	3113	969	2482.8

Figure 1.1: Seasonal Variation among occurrence of UIDBs in Delhi



We also found that the UIDBs mostly consist of males (93.9 per cent), and mostly within the productive age population (42 years). This correlates with the data on age and sex composition of homeless populations in the city as well. While more than 50 per cent of the homeless population is within the age group of 19-36 years, the age group which forms the major part of the informal workforce of the city, 87 per cent of the homeless population consists of males (IGSSS, 2009). Women make a very small segment of the homeless population i.e. 4.7 per cent (IGSSS, 2009); also form a small percentage within UIDBs (6.1 per cent).

To examine the profile of the deceased, age and sex of the deceased were examined from a sample of data of three months – June 2009, October 2009 and January 2010 to differentially represent peak summer, peak winter and moderate climate months. (It needs to be noted that 9 of the 917 cases used as a sample above were blanks as the case did not report the age of the deceased. 7 of the cases were new born babies, mostly female abandoned babies).

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Table 1.4: Age and Gender profile among UIDBS of Delhi in June 2009, October 2009 and January 2010

Month	Average Age	Mode Age (Most frequent score)	Female Percentage	Male Percentage
Jun-09	42.5	40	7.1	92.9
Oct-09	40.6	40	5.3	94.7
Jan-10	42.7	35	5.5	94.5
Total	42	40	6.1	93.9

2.4 Investigation process

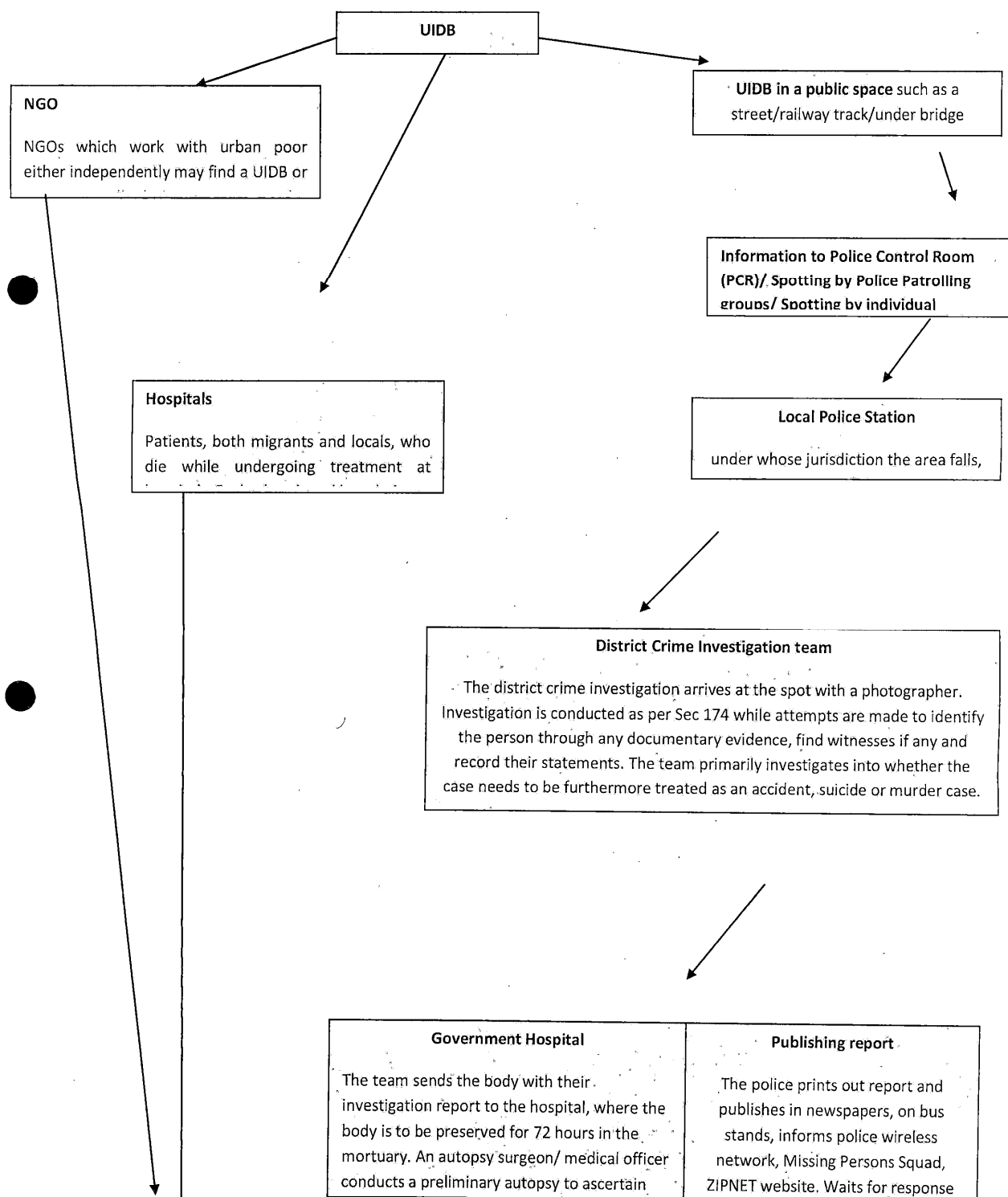
In the light of the above findings, then, it is significant to enquire into what investigation procedures are followed by the state considering the extremely high death rate. The following is the typical flow chart followed by different stakeholders in the event of being informed about an unidentified dead body. See Below:

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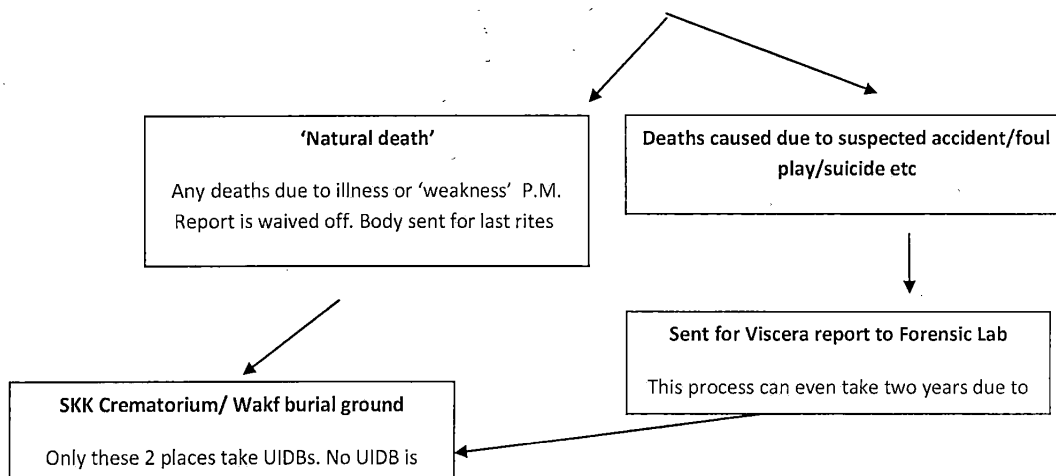
Figure 1.2: UIDB Investigation Procedure in Delhi



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However, the above procedures are not strictly followed. , for example, a senior police officer commented that the number of hours an UIDB is preserved in the mortuary 'depends on the status', implying that homeless persons, who are less likely to have kin in the city, could possibly be disposed off earlier.

2.5 Limitations and Questions for future research:

This rapid survey of deaths on city streets however has significant limitations:

- 1) The records of the crematorium and Wakf board have been manually counted from record sheets and thus there are likely to be data errors
- 2) Lack of a detailed cause of death analysis which will in essence give a sharp argument for starvation deaths
- 3) Lack of certainty about whether there are more sources other than the Wakf board and crematoriums

Further in-depth research needs to be conducted on the following:

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- 1) Cause of death analysis of crematorium/ Wakf records
- 2) Ascertaining the different sources at which UIDBs are disposed
- 3) Data from government hospitals to ascertain if there are cases of bodies disposed at the hospital and not taken ahead (for example, using unclaimed bodies for medical research)
- 4) Studies with homeless populations to assess how many homeless deaths they attend to directly, escaping the records of the police and crematoriums and burial grounds.

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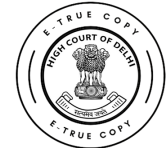
3. Nature of food deprivation in cities

Detailed scientific enquiry into the status of food insecurity of homeless men, women and children in Delhi is of utmost importance, in order to influence planning and advocacy for food and nutrition programmes which are appropriate for these particular needs and deprivations of urban poor people. Few studies (Mander, 2008; Singh 2009) have documented the status of food insecurity and nutrition among homeless populations of Delhi. Most literature on the homeless populations of Delhi has been focused on enumerating homeless persons, documenting their socio-economic profiles and problems faced, in order to guide further intervention with the homeless.

Mander (2008) attempts to understand the lived experience of homeless people, by speaking to homeless men, women and children in four cities of India – Delhi, Chennai, Patna and Madurai. The study examines different aspects of homeless life, such as reasons for homelessness, livelihoods and income, sanitation and education, and psychological stresses of homelessness. The study also examines the access to food for homeless people. Some of the major findings of the research are:

- The quantities of food available to homeless people in cities may – but are not always – be sufficient, however, the quality tends to be monotonous, very elementary, often of poor nutritional value, and – in the nature of their existence – unhygienic. In Delhi, for instance, 22.5 per cent people ate nothing but cereals in the 2 days prior to the interview, and another 25 per cent ate vegetables or protein food only once.
- Except the smaller numbers of homeless people with families in the streets, homeless people rarely get home cooked food, because of the difficulties of cooking food on pavements and other homeless living sites (Chennai was found to be an exception, because homeless families there tend to live on the same piece of pavement for generations, and the administration is tolerant towards their settled homeless life. In Chennai, homeless women were found to cook for their families late into the night, after the pavements are vacated, and to wake up sleeping children to eat their only home-cooked meal. But this is not the pattern found in Delhi and other cities).

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- Even night shelters for the homeless, prohibit home cooking of food.
- Most homeless people are forced to depend extensively on external sources for their food – through purchase, foraging, or receiving food through charity. In Delhi, only 7 out of 93 homeless respondents reported cooking their own meals (more so, when the sample of the study has under-represented the dominant group of single men living on the streets). 41 purchased their dinner, 8 ate at shrines, 2 begged and another 2 foraged at the railway station.
- 63 per cent of the homeless people interviewed reported spending 50 to 90 per cent of their income on food, with nearly 12 per cent spent almost the whole of their income to get their daily food.
- Most of the purchased food usually compromises on the quality content, ensuring frequent bouts of sickness and consequently affecting the number of labour days they are able to put in.
- On days when there was no food, in Delhi, 51 per cent of the homeless respondents admitted to seeking free food from religious places, another 20.5 per cent depend on friends for food (many of these are street children).
- Another source of charity food is a Delhi government initiated programme called Aapki Rasoi, which seeks to provide the homeless with free access to a nutritious balanced meal.
- 21 per cent of the people said that they prefer to stay hungry than depend on charity from religious places, relatives and community members.
- The study found that the eating pattern and the kind of food consumed by urban homeless people vary on a daily basis, depending on how much they earn and whether they earn at all. Therefore, food insecurity of the urban homeless, unlike the chronic nature of rural hunger, may manifest itself in a transitory manner.
- In spite of this transitory nature, research suggests that the urban homeless are much more prone to food insecurity than their rural counterparts since urban homeless persons are directly dependent upon the highs and lows of the labour market conditions in the city.

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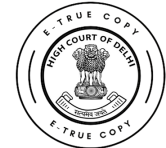
However, a significant limitation of the study was a relatively small sample size (93 respondents in Delhi) due to which the findings of the survey were merely indicative of certain trends. Further, the sample of the study, significantly represented homeless women and families, but had a low proportion of young earning male adults who otherwise form more than 50 to 70 per cent of the urban homeless population of Delhi (AAA, 2001, IGSSS, 2009).

Singh, (2009) in a cross-sectional study among 1000 runaway and homeless children (849 boys and 151 girls) aged 6 – 16 years examined the food procurement practices, food and nutrient intake, height and weight status of homeless children in Delhi. The study pointed toward significant findings including:

- Girls/older children had more difficulty than boys/younger children in accessing food.
- Irregular/less than 1-2 meals were eaten by girls (57 per cent) compared to boys (36 per cent).
- Intake of green leafy vegetables, fruits and milk was dismal. Instead, most of the food procured was high on carbohydrates and fats.
- Energy and protein intake could not be met by any of the subjects.
- Iron, calcium and vitamin A intake was poor across all age groups.
- Stunting (24.5 per cent), underweight (21 per cent), anaemia and vitamin A deficiencies were seen among the subjects.

Anecdotally, in our work with homeless street children, we have found that they tend to look many years younger than their actual ages. This indicates the impact of poor food intake and nutrition. We have also found that mainly, very small children tend to beg, and older children prefer to pick waste, work or forage for food. But they are unable to save the money earned using these methods because of older street bullies; therefore they tend to spend money they earn on rich food with poor nutrition, and on drugs. Charity food, as we will observe in a later section, also tends to be nutritionally very inadequate. The children's nutritional status is further impaired severely by the extremely unhygienic and stressful environments in which they live and sleep, exposing them to repeated infections, aggravated by drug use and unprotected sexual activity.

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Whereas these studies point to poor food availability and nutrition among homeless populations which are especially vulnerable because of age, disability or gender, there is much less data on the nutritional status of men and women in the working age groups. It is important to understand this, because a very large number among homeless populations are young men and some women, working in unorganised and unprotected urban occupations. The findings referred to in the preceding section pertaining to the high number of 'lonely deaths' on the streets of people of this age group makes such an investigation even more imperative.

A recent study conducted by the Centre for Equity Studies on distress migration⁸, found that this category of young working homeless males consistently faces anxiety about where to organise their next meal from. While those who live within strong community networks such as construction workers and rag-pickers cook food for themselves in groups, occupational categories such as rickshaw pullers, handcart pullers, and other casual labourers are forced to depend on purchased cooked food due to a lack of sufficient breaks in their work hours. The Delhi Metro construction workers are sometimes provided food by their contractors, but many reported that extremely bad quality food was distributed, due to which they were also forced to purchase food.

There remains a gap in literature with respect to the nutritional status of adult working homeless persons, especially using anthropometric indicators. Therefore the Public Health Resource Network collaborated with the Centre for Equity Studies in the early winter months of 2010 to investigate the nutritional status of a sample of homeless adults in the working age-group in Delhi. The remainder of this section summarises some of the major findings of this study, led by Dr Vandana Prasad⁹.

8 Mander, Harsh and Sahgal, Gayatri (2010) Internal Migration: Distress and Opportunities – A Study of Internal Migrants to Vulnerable Occupations in Delhi. Centre for Equity Studies. New Delhi. Mimeo

9 This independent working paper published in April 2010 by Centre for Equity Studies and Public Health Resource Network, New Delhi is titled '*Food security of the homeless in Delhi: A study of the nutritional status and dietary intakes of adult homeless persons in New Delhi*' co-authored by Dr Vandana Prasad, Soibam Haripriya and Smita Jacob

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Primary data was collected through a survey of 190 homeless adults at Nizamuddin and Okhla 10. Along with a Body Mass Index measure, a questionnaire was administered pertaining to dietary intake of the respondents, proportion of expenditure on food, source of food as well as earnings was collected through 24 hours recall. A nutritionist¹¹ assisted the team in analyzing the quality of the dietary intake of the respondents.

The study relies on Campbell's (1991) definition of food insecurity essentially as a limitation or uncertainty with respect to:

- 1) The availability of nutritionally adequate, safe foods and/or
- 2) The ability to acquire personally acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways

Accordingly, it attempted to develop indicators to measure the following four essential aspects of food insecurity:

- (i) the quantitative availability of food (energy sufficiency),
- (ii) the qualitative aspects concerning the types and diversity of food (nutritional adequacy),
- (iii) the psychological acceptability (feelings of deprivation, restricted choice, anxiety related to the quality or quantity of available food) and
- (iv) the social acceptability of consumption patterns, (meal frequency, composition, methods of food acquisition such as growing or purchasing rather than begging, scrounging or stealing) (Campbell, 1991)

The sample studied included 72 female respondents and 118 male respondents which totals up to 190 respondents. The

"I always smell the food before eating it. If it smells stale, I don't eat it"

10 Both these areas in South Delhi, have an evidently large proportion of homeless populations (IGSSS, 2010) possibly due to reasons such as greater availability of casual labour employment (nearby industrial areas), availability of food charities at nearby religious places such as Nizamuddin dargah, Sai Mandir at Lodi Road. These two areas were specifically selected for the study, since it is also the primary field area of the Dil Se campaign work with the homeless, which is a project of the Centre for Equity Studies.

11 Dr. Kalyani Singh, Reader, Department of Foods & Nutrition, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi

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average age of the adult respondents was 36 years with 35 years being the average age of the male respondents and 36 years for the female respondents. Most of the male respondents of the study were single men while most of the female respondents were women who lived along

"I just want regular work. Delhi government has done a good job providing these shelters"

– a young man in the MCD night shelter

with their families. Of the total respondents, 29 respondents were from the 'homeless community' where the Aman Health clinic¹² was located, who came to the clinic for the survey¹³. There were 14 respondents from a night shelter run by an NGO (Aashray Adhikar Abhiyan) in Nizamuddin; 27 male respondents were from a second night shelter also at Nizamuddin, run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD); 66 respondents were

from 3 parks and streets around the Nizamuddin area and 54 respondents were from Okhla who live under the Modi Mill flyover¹⁴. The NGO shelter caters only to men. The MCD shelter has a separate room for women, but no women take shelter there. This is because they feel unsafe, aggravated by the fact that there is no women staff in the shelter.

3.1 Source of Food

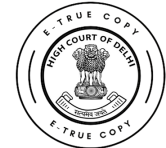
The study first investigated the sources of food which the homeless people ate. The possible sources of food were grouped as follows:

- 1) Purchased food- The respondents depending on buying cooked meals
- 2) Purchased and charity –The respondents depending on buying cooked meals and charity food for sustenance
- 3) Purchased and cooked- The respondents who buy cooked meals as well as buy ingredients and cooked at their own chulha

¹² The Aman Health clinic at Nizamuddin basti, is an initiative of the Dil Se Campaign, specifically focused on providing free medical aid to homeless populations.

¹³ However, none of the respondents for the survey were patients seeking medical aid. Instead, the clinic was only used as a space to conduct the survey where homeless persons were specifically requested to come for the survey

¹⁴ Both the shelters are paid for shelters where users are to pay Rs. 6 for a twelve hour period. However, during winters (generally until end of February), both these shelters are run free of cost and no user charges are taken. It needs to be therefore accounted that since these shelters were run free during the time of survey, there is a likelihood that even homeless persons with a lesser income inhabited these shelters.



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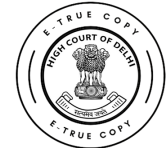
- 4) Cooked- The respondent who cooked at their own chulha
- 5) Cooked and charity- The respondents who cooked their meals and also depend on charity food in absence of opportunity to cook their meals
- 6) Dependent on family- The respondents who are dependent on their family members (not earning/ infirm)
- 7) Charity- The respondents who are totally dependent on charity food.
- 8) Blanks- There were few respondents who were unable to speak (due to disability); and some who had left after taking their weight, height measurement and hence dietary recalls were not done for these respondents.

The table below shows the number and percentage of people in each category of source of food:

Table 1.5: Source of food

	No. of people	per cent	No. of female	per cent	No. of male	per cent
Purchased food	102	54	27	38	75	63
Purchased & charity	33	17	13	18	20	17
Purchased & cooked	3	2	1	1	2	2
Cooked	26	14	17	24	9	8
Cooked & charity	1	1	0	0	1	1
Dependent on family	3	2	3	4	0	0
Charity	7	4	5	7	3	3
Blanks	15	8	6	8	9	8

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Nearly three quarters of the people purchased cooked food i.e. 73 per cent (cumulative) while only 4 per cent depended *exclusively* on charity. Those who depended on charity for meals also had out-of-pocket expenses for the first meal of the day (breakfast – tea and cereal based snacks

Why not eat in a langar like the others?

"I don't eat from there..."

You don't eat free food even if it means not eating?

with minimal oil). The 54 per cent of people depending exclusively on 'Purchased food' spent Rs. 59 per day on food against an earning of Rs. 107 per day which is 55 per cent of their total earnings. The average reported income of all male respondents was Rs. 104 and for female respondents it was Rs. 53 - both of which is way below the prescribed minimum daily wage.

It was seen that people depending sporadically on charity were also unable to reduce their spending on food. Of those who depended on both purchased and charity sources, about 15 respondents reported spending an average of Rs. 19 per day, while 16 respondents in this category did not have any income at all from the previous day. One can, however, see that people who spend sporadically on charity food also have their income correspondingly lower than those not depending on charity food at all. Thus, correspondingly, those depending solely on charity food also had no income at all. On computing income for all male and female respondents it was found that the average income for male respondents was Rs. 104 and for female respondents was Rs. 53 - both of which is way below the prescribed minimum daily wage.

In all, 50 respondents i.e. 26% of the total, reported an expenditure on food despite having no earnings at all. Those depending solely on charity were not significantly different from the rest in terms of age. It might be significant to point out that none from the respondents from the MCD shelters, where single working men were staying, depend on charity for their dietary intake. Those depending on charity did not have any earnings recorded (two entries blank, rest zero).

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3.2 Dietary Intake

The meal intake per day is shown in the table below (in numbers as well as percentages):

Table 1.6: Intake of Meals per day

	No. of people	% of people	Female Nos.	Female %	Male Nos.	Male %
3 Meals	105	61	36	56	69	64
2 Meals + tea	18	10	8	13	10	9
2 Meals	45	26	20	31	25	23
1 Meal + tea	1	1	0	0	1	1
1 Meal	3	2	0	0	3	3

Here also, the number of people belonging to the category of those who have eaten 3 meals is

"I went hungry. Did not eat last night... because of the storm. We (she and her children) were running to find shelter"

the highest. The category of '2 meals + tea' are the respondents who only drink a cup of tea as the first meal of the day (breakfast). The dietary intake was clubbed into the following categories to understand the quality of the intake. Thus the food intake was divided into the following categories - Tea, cereal based snacks, cereals (grains), vegetables- potatoes, green leafy and others, pulses, milk, meat and eggs fruits and others.

Breakfast for most respondents consisted of tea and cereal based baked snacks- puffs without fillings and fann- a crispy oil and cereal based snack. The other meals- lunch and dinner consisted of roti or rice, a vegetable which predominantly consists of a potato base along with a vegetable (cauliflower/ tomatoes/ spinach/ peas/ cabbage) or just potatoes. Dal also forms a part of the diet; however one cannot ensure the consistency of the dal. The intake of fruits was minimal; only 3 respondents in all reported eating fruits in the previous days' diet (One of the

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three respondents was a fruit seller). Intake of milk was reported by only two participants. There was however some content of meat (39 respondents) in the diet. A significant number of respondents (149) show the intake of tea.

3.3 Nutrition Status

The nutritional status of the respondents was recorded on the basis of height and weight measurements (to compute a Body Mass Index). However, due to the setting of the study (interviews with homeless populations were conducted only at night, after their working hours, on streets and in dimly lit temporary shelters), it was difficult to observe the level of anaemia in the community. While the observation of anaemia was initially recorded, later it had to be given up since we were unable to work during the day. Therefore only the height and weight was measured for adults. After computing the BMI, it was compared with the international classification table as given by the WHO. It was found that 47 female (65%) and 92 males (78%) (Refer to Table 4) were of normal BMI (139 in all).

Table 1.7 : BMI of the respondents

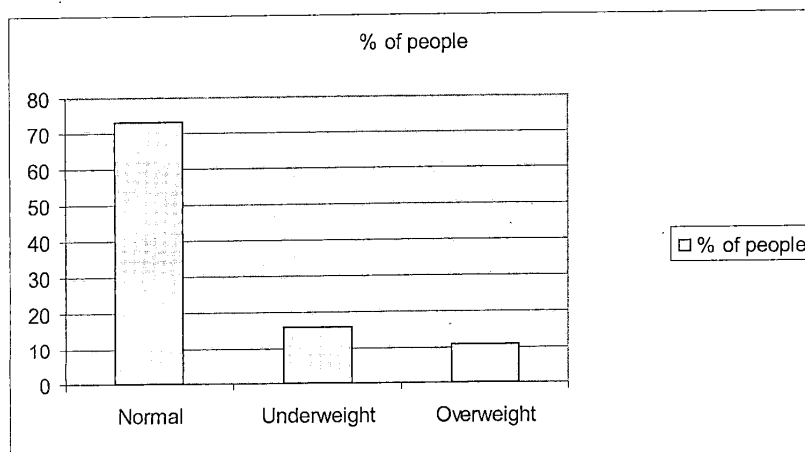
	All	Per cent of total respondents
Normal	139	73
Underweight	30	16
Overweight	21	11

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Figure 1.3 Nutrition Status of Homeless Adults



The disaggregation of the above data for male and female is shown:

Table 1.8: BMI Male/ Female

	Female		Male	
	(Nos.)	(per cent)	(Nos.)	(per cent)
Normal	47	65	92	78
Underweight	12	17	18	15
Overweight	13	18	8	7
Total	72	100	118	100

65 per cent of all women, i.e. 47 out of a total of 72 women were in the normal BMI category and 78 per cent of all men i.e. 92 out of 118 were in the normal BMI category. 12 female and 18 males were found to be underweight (17 per cent of all women and 15 per cent of all men). There were more overweight women (18 per cent of all women) than men (7 per cent of all men).

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Amongst the respondents, there were more overweight women than underweight women. In both the categories of overweight and underweight, the number of women was more than that of men.

Comparing the BMIs of respondents from the NGO shelter (5 underweight out of 14 respondents) and those of the MCD shelter (2 underweight out of 29 respondents), it was found that there were significantly more number of underweight adults present in the AAA shelter.

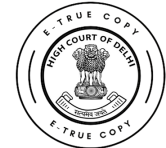
Main findings on food security of homeless adults in Delhi

The major findings could be listed as follows:

- People depending solely on charity had no income
- People depending sporadically on charity had less income than those who only purchased cooked meals
- Single working males living in the MCD night shelter did not depend on charity for food
- People who did not have any earnings the previous day also recorded spending on food (26 per cent, i.e. 50 respondents)
- The average income of the people was below the prescribed minimum daily wage.
- The income of the women was substantially lower than that of the men. On computation women earn 50 per cent less than men.
- The 54 per cent of people depending on 'Purchased food' spent Rs. 59 per day on food against an earning of Rs. 107 per day which is 55 per cent of their total earnings.
- There was an absolute lack of fruits and milk in the diet (only three persons had fruits in their diet and only four persons had milk in their diet). No protective food was found in the diet.
- The intake of vegetables predominantly consists of potatoes.
- More than 50 per cent of all women and all men belonged to the Normal category of BMI classification.
- In both the categories of BMI classification –overweight and underweight –there are more women than men
- There is a significantly more number of underweight respondents in AAA night shelter as compared to the MCD night shelter in Nizamuddin.

It must be pointed out that the homeless population in the Nizamuddin and Okhla areas are not necessarily representative of the entire homeless population in Delhi. Earlier research shows that most of the homeless are concentrated in and around Old Delhi and Walled City areas of Delhi (IGSSS, 2009). Therefore, this data is likely to be region specific.

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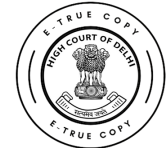


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A significant reason for greater proportion of homeless persons within normal BMI range could be that the average age of the respondents was 36 years. Thus, the sample is inherently more representative of the nutritional status of homeless adults who are mostly in the young productive years of their life cycle, while simultaneously, under representing the nutritional status of more vulnerable categories such as the elderly and children, who are more susceptible to malnutrition. This younger, and predominantly male category of working homeless persons are more likely to spend most of what they earn on keeping fit due to a consciousness to remain healthy in order to be able to be more physically productive and consequently to be able to work and earn more. This study clearly points toward the fact that 73 per cent of the respondents purchased food. It has been reported that homeless persons prefer to purchase food as opposed to cooking or depending on charity. While cooking is time-consuming in itself, charity food forces the persons to be dependent on the choice of time, menu and availability of food at religious places. All of this puts constraints on the number of work hours of urban homeless people; many of whom are casual workers for whom reaching the job market early in the morning is imperative for getting work for the day (Mander, 2008). Even within this category of persons who purchase food, the average daily expenditure was found to be over 55 per cent of their daily income. Earlier studies have pointed towards even higher trends. We can conclude that, a majority of the respondents spend 50 – 80 per cent of their daily income on food (Mander 2008).

The 'survival of the fittest' principle is the norm of the life on the streets. While most of the homeless are migrants, it needs to be noted that usually, in families, it is the healthier persons who move out of their homes in an effort to earn a living for themselves and their families. The longer the period of homelessness the person has survived, the more the number of coping strategies the person may have found to battle food deprivation and hunger in life on the streets. It is an inherent assumption, therefore, that most of the current respondents of the study are 'survivors' who have found their means to cope as opposed to the many homeless persons who have lost their means to cope and continue their lives in this battle against starvation. This is evident from the fact that the Supreme Court Commissioners have used this assumption and quoted "Any death occurring on the streets and any unclaimed body, not resulting from an accident, must be treated as a possible starvation death unless proved otherwise and stringent punitive action taken for the same along with compensation to next of kin." (Letter by

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Commissioners to Supreme Court, 22 January 2010). Mortality rates amongst the homeless may be very high but are currently unknown.

Their dietary intake consists mostly of carbohydrates (rice or roti) and the most common vegetable in their diet is potatoe which also has a high carbohydrate content. This pattern of dietary intake corresponds to an earlier study done by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau¹⁵ wherein the diet of the urban poor was said to be lacking in protective foods¹⁶ such as pulses, leafy and other vegetables, milk, fruits, fats (good) and oils. There seem to be a fairly good number of people (39 respondents) with intake of meat, however this needs to be further investigated to find out if this could be a significant source of protein as the meat intake usually consists of shreds of chicken in the biryani, or intestines and other such less culturally popular portions of the slaughtered animal.

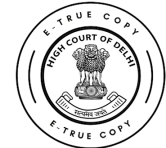
The MCD shelter is a permanent one whereas the NGO shelter is not. The MCD shelter does not allow chemical dependents of any sort like, drugs, alcohol etc. to be admitted though. This is an agreement amongst those who stay there and not an officially stated rule as such. The NGO shelter is more tolerant of users of alcohol and smack. One could therefore presume a certain set of people would prefer one shelter over another which might lead to the different shelters showing a particular pattern in the BMI for instance, the NGO shelter shows many more underweight men than MCD shelter.

It is to be noted after comparing the dietary intakes that the BMIs and the number of meals that people eat are related. For instance, those who fall in the normal range of BMI, eat their three meals a day and manage to work to earn their livelihood. However this needs to be juxtaposed

¹⁵ As quoted in an NIN publication, "Nutritive Value of Indian Foods", 2004 (Reprint)

¹⁶ Protective foods are the foods that provides one with vitamins and minerals, so called as it help the body to produce substance which prevent us from bodily harm (Lesson 4: Protective food
http://directory.wikieducator.org/Lesson_4:_Protective_Foods)

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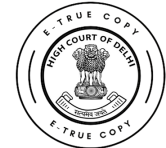


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with the situation of homelessness and their earnings. As observed, people need to spend more than half of their income to maintain a normal range of BMI i.e. they need to eat their three meals a day to keep working. This is because a non-working day would mean a non-eating one the next day, or at most a few days later till their meagre savings run out. It can also be suggested that living in the streets require much more hardiness and thus we may not have come in contact with many in more distressed situations of starving in this age group. Our findings also counter notions that the homeless do not have a commitment towards their own health and well being. Also the myth that the homeless are lazy, careless and want to eat for free remains a myth as shown by the study, which proves that only a few people access charity food and fewer still depend on it as the sole means to address their dietary requirements. Furthermore, single working men living in the shelter do not use charity food at all.

In conclusion, the study of able-bodied homeless adults showed that most of the respondents were conscious of keeping themselves fit, because the only way they could keep alive and continue to earn, and feed their dependents if any, was by maintaining their BMI's even at the cost of compromising everything else -including a home, living with their families, and accumulating savings. It could thus, be argued that their present situation of maintaining their health, demands the state of homelessness, a situation from which they would be unable to exit unless provisions of food subsidies are made for them.

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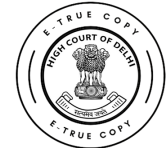
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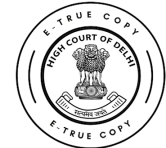
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ANNEXURE-P/4

S.N o.	Name	No. of family members	No of adults	No. of children	under six	above six	No. of years of homelessness	No of people who earn	Nature of work	Health issues
1	Manoj Abdul	7	3	4	2	2	3	1	Driver	TB- mother
2	Saddam	2	2	0	0	0	22	1	Labour	Cold, fever, Pregnant
3	Nisha Begum	4	2	2	0	2	34	2	Domestic work, rickshaw pulling, labour	Asthma - wife, polio
4	Md. Kayum	4	2	2	2	0	25	1	Business- sells vegetables on cart	fever
5	Mithu	5	2	3	3	0	15	2	domestic work both	
6	Yasin	4	2	2	0	2	30	1	labour - golf club	
7	Fatima Begum	8	5	3	0	3	35	1	Begging	vomitting
8	Md. Sultan	5	2	3	1	2	28	2	Labour, domestic work	Ent
9	Nazreen	10	4	6	1	5	30	1	rag picking	
10	Md. Habib	3	2	1	1	0	4	1	rickshaw puller	fever
11	Md. Waliz Khan	7	3	4	2	2	30	1	cleaner- police station	pain in leg
12	Firoz Khan	4	2	2	2	0	5	1	Labour	cough, cold, fever, s problems in summer
13	Md. Taufeeq	7	2	5	1	4	28	1	parking	loose motion
14	Bilkis	3	1	2	0	2	12	1	begging	eye watering, dog bite
15	Shabana	5	3	2	2	0	24	1	labour	cold, cough, pneumonia

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16	Md. Salim	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	labour	Cold, fever
17	Md. Salim	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	1	labour	
18	Sharafat Ali	8	3	5	0	5	0	28	1	Begging	
19	Md. Saidul	4	3	1	1	1	0	26	2	labour, begging	malaria, fever
20	Ali Hussain	4	2	2	0	2	0	25	1	begging	gastric problem
21	Saira Bano	4	3	1	1	1	0	45	1	labour, rickshaw pulling	
22	Md. Saiddul	6	2	4	2	2	2	30	1	business- foothbath	fever, loose motion
23	Taufeeq	3	2	1	0	1	0	25	1	rag picking	
24	Nauras	8	2	6	3	3	0	18	1	begging	
25	Md. Raju	2	2	0	0	0	0	15	1	labour	pregnant
26	Md. Nathu	4	3	2	2	0	2	40	1	gardner	asthama
27	Salim	7	2	5	3	2	2	9	1	business- footpath eatables	loose motion
28	Md. Bebulu Salam	6	2	4	3	1	1	22	1	rag picking	fever
29	Sheikh Jamil	4	2	2	2	0	0	20	1	parking	fever
30	Mainuddin	5	3	2	1	1	1	30	2	labour, parking	fever
31	Md. Rafiq	3	2	1	1	0	0	5	1	labour	cough, fever
32	Jamad Ali	2	2	0	0	0	0	35	1	rag picking	hydrocele
33	Md. Ikram Abdul	6	3	3	0	3	0	50	2	rickshaw pulling, domestic work	fever
34	Gaffar	8	3	5	1	4	0	20	2	shelter manager	thyroid
35	Julekha Khatoon	7	2	5	0	5	0	25	1	rag picking	
36	Md. Rahees	2	2	0	0	0	0	22	1	labour	cough, fever
37	Ali Mohd	8	3	5	0	5	0	28	3	labour	cough, fever

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38	Md. Ayoob Shabana Khatoon	4	2	2	1	1	1	25	1	rag picking - domestic work and rickshaw pulling	stomach ache
39	Sanjeeda	4	3	1	1	0	0	20	2	rag picking - domestic work and rickshaw pulling	fever
40	Mugrealam	2	2	0	0	0	0	20	1	begging	pain in knees
41	Shahnawaz	6	2	4	3	1	1	1 month	1	labour	
42	Mehjabeen	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	domestic work	cold, fever
43	Zubeda	9	2	7	2	5	0	25	1	rag picking	vomitting, loose mot
44	Ameena Begum	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	begging	
45	Khatoon Bibi	9	4	7	2	5	0	20	2	rag picking, rickshaw pulling	
46	Fareeda Md.	5	3	2	1	1	0	60	2	rag picking and begging and rickshaw pulling	joint pain
47	Naseema Khatoon	9	3	6	2	4	0	15	2	begging	loose motion
48	Abdul Ansari	6	1	5	2	3	0	15	2 (children)	rag picking	pre-mature baby
49	Almrisa	8	2	6	3	3	0	5	1	begging (blind)	fever
50	Munna	7	1	6	2	4	0	40	1	rag picking	fever
51	Safatoun	4	2	2	2	0	0	3	2	rag picking	chicken pox
52	Marjeena Khatoon	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	rag picking, labour	stomach ache
53	Abdul Majeed	5	2	4	0	4	0	22	1	Tea stall	
54	Noor Mohd.	6	2	4	2	2	0	25	1	rag picking	
55		4	2	2	1	1	0	16	1	rag picking	wife-chronic back ac

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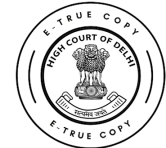


73	Shehnaaz	11	4	7	3	4	2	3	rag picking, rickshaw pulling	
74	Jahangir	3	3	0	0	0	15	3	labour	fever, cough. Cold
75	Shereen	3	2	1	0	1	1	2	perfume shop	
76	Md. Jahid	2	1	1	0	1	15	2	labour	
77	Zuber Alam	9	2	7	3	4	15	2	rag picking	back pain, loose mot
	Md.									
78	Naseem	2	2	1	0	1	15	1	begging	handicapped
79	Safeena Begum	2	2	0	0	0	18	1	begging	weakness, asthma, had T.B
	Zubeda									
80	Khatoon	2	2	1	0	1	20	1	labour	leg pain
81	Md. Asif	6	4	2	1	1	3	1	labour	gynae issue: unknow
		404	205	227	78	149	19 years	111		

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ANNEXURE-P5

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Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board

Govt. of NCT of Delhi
(DUSIB - Night Shelter Branch)
Punarwas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002

No: F.06/NS/DUSIB/381/2016

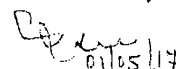
Date: 01.05.2017

Sub: Summer Action Plan 2017 for Night Shelters.

Sir,

I am directed to forward the Summer Action Plan 2017 for Night Shelters duly approved by the competent authority for information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully

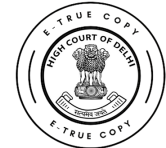

(D. Karthikeyan)

Deputy Director (Night Shelter)
+918800911449

Distribution

1. PS to the Chief Executive officer, DUSIB, Punarwas Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi-110002.
2. PS to the Member (Admin)/Member (Engineering), DUSIB, Punarwas Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi-110002.
3. Shri. Bipin Rai, Member (Expert), DUSIB, Punarwas Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi-110002.
4. The Secretary to Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development/PWD/Health, GNCTD of Delhi.
5. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, GNCT of Delhi
6. The Principal Secretary (Health), GNCT of Delhi.
7. The CEO, Delhi Jal Board,
8. The Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation
9. The Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation





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10. The Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation
11. The Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation
12. The Principal Commissioner, DDA
13. All SMAs/NGOs.
14. All CEs/SEs/Divisional EEs of DUSIB.
15. All Deputy Directors (Night Shelter), DUSIB, Punarwas Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi-110002.
16. The ^{System} Analyst, DUSIB with the request to upload in the DUSIB website.

Ti



Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board

Govt. of NCT of Delhi
(DUSIB - Night Shelter Branch)
Punarwas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002

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~~SECRETARY, DUSIB/2017/2017~~

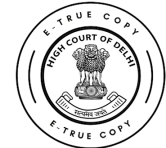
~~SECRETARY, DUSIB/2017/2017~~

Sub: SUMMER ACTION PLAN - 2017 FOR NIGHT SHELTERS

Night Shelters cater to the needs of homeless people on 24x7 basis and is functioning throughout the year. The challenges of maintaining/operating the night shelter during winter and summer are different, hence different strategies are required for winter and summer so as to ensure that night shelter truly cater to the needs of the homeless people and provide shelter throughout the year. In view of the heat wave like condition prevailing in Delhi, the summer action plan 2017 for night shelters is prepared to ensure shelter to all homeless people and protect them from the scorching sun during the upcoming summer season 2017. The summer action plan will be implemented from 1st May, 2017 to 31st July, 2017. The components of Summer Action Plan 2017 are as follows

1. **Temperature Control:** The effects of High temperature and scorching sun will be reduced by installing sufficient Desert coolers in all the night shelters subject to feasibility. All the existing desert coolers will be made functional before 1st May, 2017. Regular water supply in these coolers shall also be ensured. Exhaust fans shall be installed in all the night shelters wherever feasible within 15 days. Adequate ceiling fans shall be provided in all the night shelters. All the ceiling fans shall be made functional in all the night shelters. The reflective painting shall also be done on the roof of all Porta Cabin - Night Shelters within 15 days so as to reduce the absorption of heat by the Porta Cabins roof tops.
2. **Ensuring the availability of sufficient water in all the night shelters:** Additional water storage tanks shall be provided wherever required to ensure availability of sufficient water

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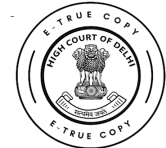


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for drinking and other purposes in all the night shelters. The Mayur Jug shall be cleaned regularly. Water coolers /Aqua Guard wherever available shall be made functional before 1st May, 2017. Regular water supply in these coolers shall also be ensured.

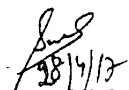
3. **Mosquito Control:** Regular fogging shall be arranged for mosquito control in the surrounding areas of all the night shelters. The EEs/SMAs shall liaise with MCD officials for regular fogging in the surrounding areas of all night shelters. Mosquito wire mesh shall be installed in all the windows and doors in all the night shelters within one month. Mosquito repellents/Coils shall also be placed in all the night shelters. Water logging shall be avoided in the surroundings of the night shelter to avoid breeding of mosquitos.
4. **Cleanliness of the shelter:** The shelter shall be kept neat and clean. The durries and Jute mates shall be cleaned in a regular manner and staked properly to avoid breeding of mosquitoes inside the night shelters.
5. **Rescue teams:** DUSIB will deploy six rescue teams to rescue the homeless people lying on the roadside from 10 AM to 4 PM every day initially from 01.05.2017 to 30.06.2017. Each rescue team is equipped with one vehicle, driver and two attendants. Immediately after receiving the information from DUSIB control room or from other sources, rescue team respond to pick up the homeless person from the identified location and take them to nearby shelter or hospital as may be needed.
6. **Mobile App:** Mobile App to track and rescue the homeless can be downloaded from Google Play Store. Any person who come across a homeless person lying/residing along the roadside can simply click a photograph in his/her smart phone and submit it to central control room. The central control room automatically locates the sender/homeless person through GPS and informs the rescue teams to rescue the homeless person. The mobile app also helpful to track the status of the complaint and action taken on the complaint.
7. **Control Room:** A centralized control room with dedicated helpline to rescue the homeless people during the summer season 2017 shall be established at Punarwas Bhawan, I.P.estate, New Delhi to monitor and assist the rescue teams. Control room will receive complaints/information from 10 AM to 4 PM through dedicated help line, mobile App and from other sources. As soon as, it receives information about the homeless person lying along the roadside, the information will be passed to the concerned rescue teams to rescue

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- the homeless person and shift him to the nearby night shelters or to the hospitals as per need.
8. **Monitoring system:** Three tier monitoring system is established to monitor the Summer action plan.
- a. **First Tier:** The Joint Apex Committee (JAC) headed by CEO, DUSIB forms the first tier. It includes the Executive Members of DUSIB, representatives of SMAs NGOs, nodal officers of all the coordinating agencies like DJB, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Police etc. The main function of the JAC is to ensure better inter departmental coordination among all the departments to ensure necessary civic amenities for homeless people in the night shelter for the successful implementation of the Summer action plan 2017.
 - b. **Second Tier:** The monitoring agency of DUSIB headed by Member (Expert) forms the second tier. The main function of the monitoring agency is to examine the inspection reports submitted by the Divisional Executive Engineers and suggest remedial measures for the successful implementation of Summer action plan 2017. Besides, the monitoring agency may also undertake surprise inspection of night shelters.
 - c. **Third Tier:** The Divisional Executive Engineers regularly check the upkeep and day to day maintenance of night shelters and the facilities available to homeless people residing at the night shelters. The Divisional Executive Engineers shall submit their inspection report in the prescribed format to monitoring agency for examination and suggest remedial action.
9. **Awareness campaign:** Awareness campaign shall be conducted with the help of SMAs, NGOs, volunteers to create awareness about the location of the night shelters, facilities available, functioning of rescue teams etc.
10. **Coordination:** DUSIB will coordinate with Health department, DJB, Municipal Corporations of Delhi and other civic agencies so as to ensure the availability of basic amenities to the homeless people residing in the night shelters.


28/4/13
Director (Night Shelter)

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ANNEXURE- P6

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Amina Begum 50 Years Old

She came to Delhi at the age of 14, with her husband to be. They used to stay in front of the markaz gate. They stayed there for 15 years and then moved to the Nizamuddin roundabout where they stayed for another two years. In this time she had 8 children of which 3 died.

The police kicked them out from the roundabout, after this she heard about and she started living in the night shelter in Khusro Park. She sorts waste for a living and begs when she cannot get by with those earnings, and her husband is a rickshaw driver. She stayed in the shelter for 3 years and then in 2012 decided to make a jhuggi, and just as everyone else has lived the past 5 years, so have I. Out of the 4 children who are left, 2 stay with her and go to school in bhogal and two stay at government hostels. 3 of my children sort waste. She says, "I do not understand anything right now, how can I think in these circumstances, I have no plan".

Location should be close to homeless concentrations and work sites as far as practicable. They may preferably be located close to the areas where the poorest congregate like railway stations, bus depots, terminals, markets, wholesale mandis (market yards) etc., The location could be decided after mapping the concentration areas where homeless persons reside and work. 6.2. Systematic surveys would be undertaken in cities/towns by the local/municipal bodies so as to assess accurately the need for shelters at suitable locations. As far as possible, sites providing maximum convenience to the beneficiaries may be identified. While undertaking the survey and identifying beneficiaries, implementing agencies may involve civil society representatives. 6.3. The shelters should be permitted in residential, commercial, industrial and public and semi-public use zones, and should be allowed in other use zones also, on special permission by the planning authority/ urban local body. If need be, the Master plans may be suitably amended to permit construction of such shelters or special permission may be sought from the competent authority

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Amreesha 33 Female

She migrated to delhi at the age of 7 with her mother and father. They came to nizzamuddin and settled at the Mandir Park. She was married at the age of 13. She stayed with her husband for 6 years and had 6 children, they were then separated and she was raised the children herself. They were removed from the park in 2010 and spent the year living on the pavement adjoining the park, when the police used to chase them away they used to spend the night at the dargah.

At the inauguration of the shelter in 2011, Sheila Dixit, then the Chief Minister of Delhi, told those gathered not to live on the pavements but within the park. They began to stay there. In the beginning they stayed without even a traupilin sheet. Then one day, an SHO came and said that we could put up trauplin from 10pm to 6am. After this slowly our shanty was built by adding bamboo, wood, trauplin sheets etc, in the intervening years her shanty was broken 4 times but never like this. Now I have 4 children who are studying, 3 who live with me and 1 who is in a state home. I have no idea what the future holds. I do not know what to do.

T.S.



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Ayub

Ayub came to delhi at the age of 8, and did not return home, he worked for 18 years at a baggage shop. Because of a lack of work, he left this job, after which he came to Nizzamudin. He lived on the streets on nizzamudin and mandir park for 5 years. He has been living in Khusro Park for 5 years. He worked as ragpicker and labourer. When he lived in Khsuro Park, the police came multiple times and threatened to destroy their houses and often tore them. There were many problems of food and sanitation inside the Jhuggis. They were people inside the settlement who were outsiders and used to sell drugs and in the process gave it a bad name.

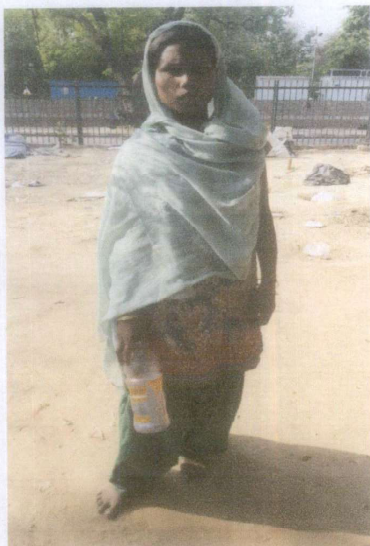
"When we used to inform the police, they did not listen to us and instead threatened us constantly that we should empty the jhuggis. They tried to scare us but we continued to live here, in 2015 and 2016. They also threatened to set fire to the settlement."

7/5/17 – They came to inform them to vacate the jhuggi by the very next day and then came on 16th at 9am with CRPF, BSF and other paramilitary forces with the bulldozer. The people of the community decided to set fire on parts of the jhuggi. The police also beat some people and sent everyone outside the park

"We are now living on the footpath, and the police is trying to remove us from there as well. The police says that move far away from here otherwise we will burn your belongings again. We have thought to move away from Nizzamudin, and we have moved near the Oberoi. We have all kinds of problems, of food, water, shelter, sanitation etc.

We are moving here and there, there is no one to look after us. We do not even have the right to sleep and sit in this city."

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Salma

Salma has been living in Khusro Park for the past 5 years, she was happy there and did not face any problems. She said that most of her belongings got burnt during the demolition process. Now the biggest problems is of food. According to her she did not receive any prior information about vacating the place, as she was at the hospital, where her son was admitted. She is unsure about her future.



Saima

Saima has been staying in Khusro Park with her family for the past one and a half years. They had their basic needs at Khusro Park fulfilled, water, electricity, sanitation. Saima's husband is physically disabled which is another problem. They are currently facing problems of food as they are unable to cook on the road. They were unable to carry their belongings with them. As the police is constantly threatening eviction they are planning to shift under the flyover.

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Kakuli 30 Years Old

Migrated from Jharkhand about 25 years ago in search of employment. She wasn't able to find a suitable job and got involved in rag picking. Although she faced a number of problems in Khusro Park such as electricity, water and sanitation issues, she considered it better than staying on the street. She left some of her belongings during the demolition process. Due to the demolition she is facing a number of problems, sanitation being the major one. She has been eating at a nearby hotel for the past two days.

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Ruma Khatun, a twenty Five year old from SakarpurBhelaganj, Bihar came to Delhi with her parents and siblings. The family left their home in search of livelihood and a two-square meal. In the process, she and her siblings were separated from their parents. Young, but eldest from all siblings, the responsibility of caring for the remaining family was now on her shoulders. She started to live in the streets in Karol Bagh area where she resorted to begging to earn for herself and her family. For reasons unknown, police made them leave their place of stay in 2011.

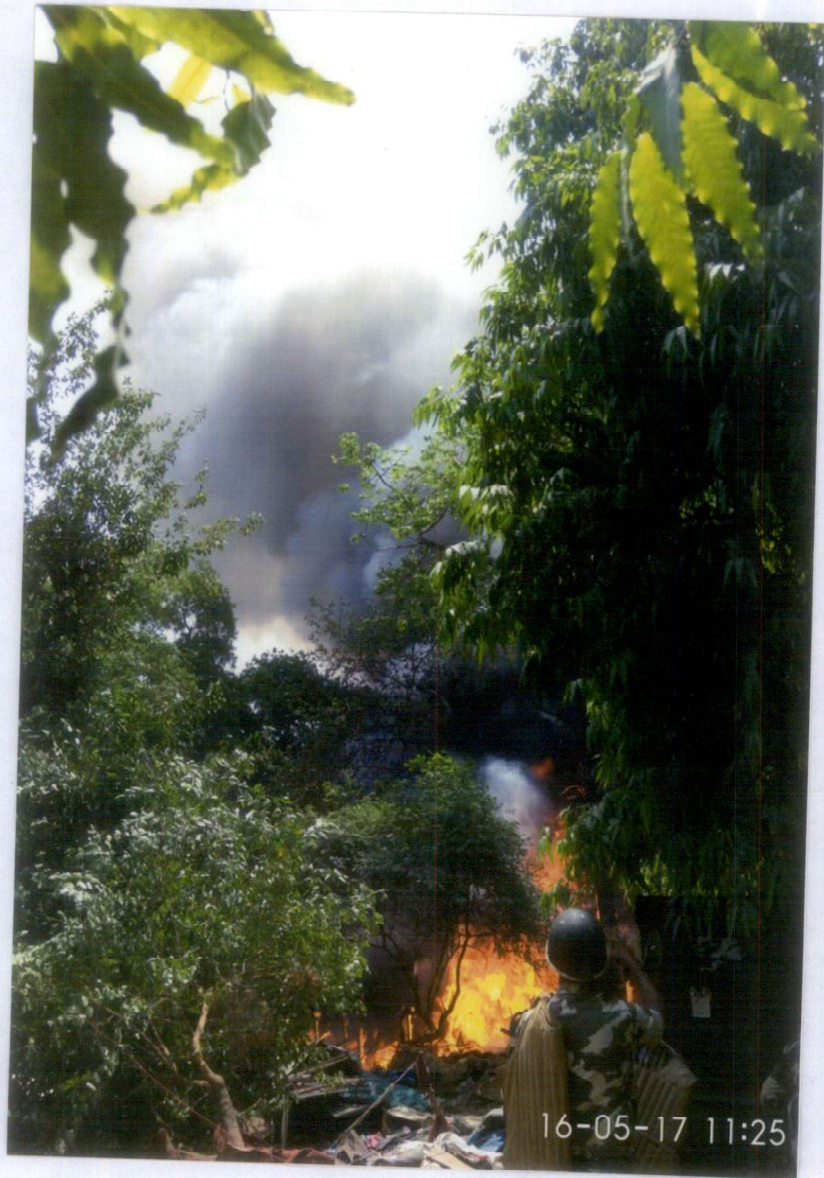
After the incident, she came to Khusroe Park and resorted to rag picking and begging to ensure food to her family. Soon after with the help of a local NGO she got her children and siblings admitted in shelter homes. Apart from begging she also resorted to rag picking to provide for her family. She ensured security to her family by setting up a 'jhuggi' in Khusro Park. The number of this 'jhuggi' was 175. Ruma had to rebuild this jhuggi a few times as the police would break every now and then. However, she says, never did she face an eviction as the one dated 16th May 2017. Ruma, says she, her jhuggi was one of the first to be burnt by the police. She was shocked to see that the police did not wait to ensure that all her belongings had been collected. They are now forced to live on the foot-path.

Ever since the eviction Ruma and her family have to live on the footpath. The police threaten to burn the remaining belongings if they do not leave for some other location. Scorching heat, lack of food, clothes, drinking water, sanitation facilities are a few problems they have to face now. Ruma is quite scared of her future as everything looks quite uncertain.

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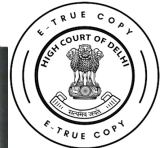
ANNEXURE-P7
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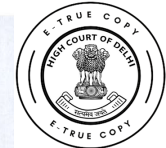


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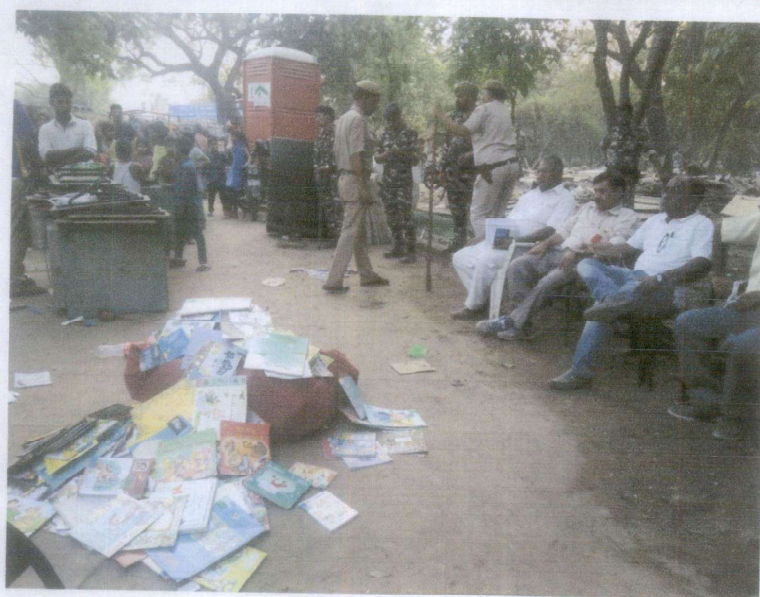


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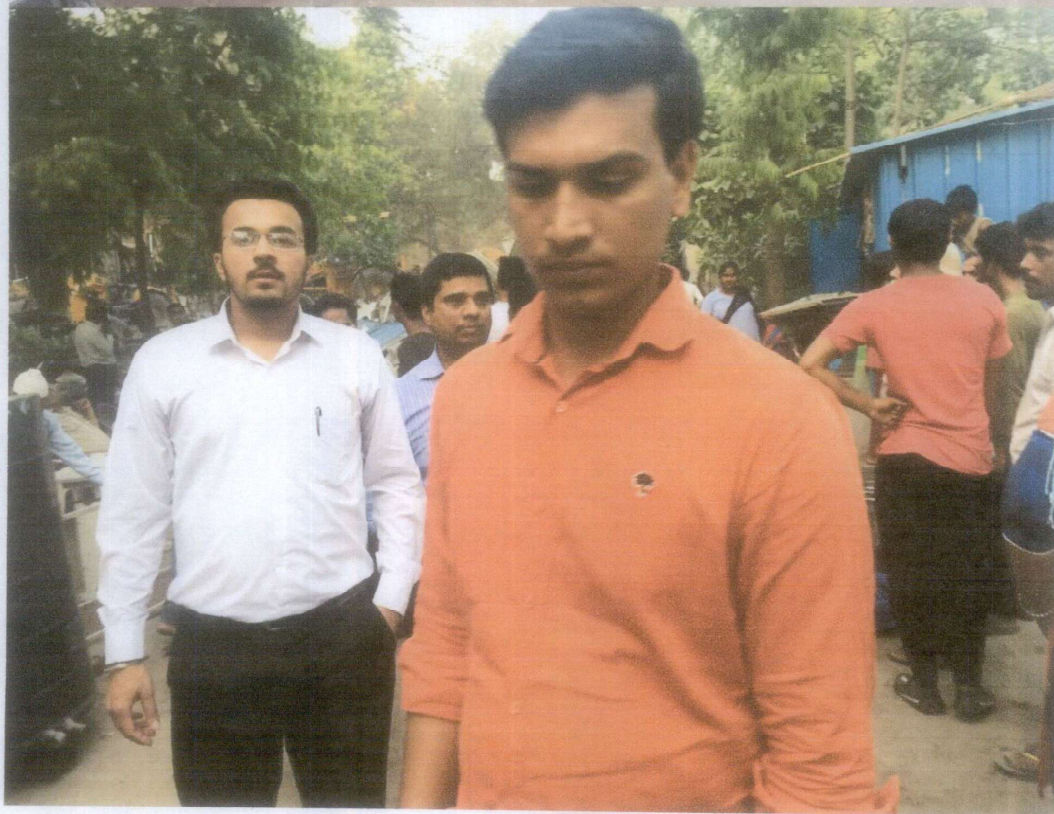


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ANNEXURE-P8

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ITEM NO.58

COURT NO.4

SECTION PIL

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

I.A. Nos.94 & 96 in WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 196 OF 2001

PEOPLE'S UNION FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

Respondent(s)

(For directions and report submitted by Commissioner and Special
Commissioner of Supreme Court directed to be treated as IA vide
order Dt.27.01.2010)

Date:16/12/2010 These Petitions were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DALVEER BHANDARI
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEEPAK VERMA

For Petitioner(s) Mr. Colin Gonsalves, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Divya Jyoti, Adv.
Ms. Jyoti Mendiratta, Adv.

For Respondent(s) Mr. Mohan Parasaran, ASG
Mr. S. Wasim A. Qadri, Adv.
Ms. Sunita Sharma, Adv.
Mr. D.L. Chidananda, Adv.
Ms. Sushma Suri, Adv.
Ms. Anil Katiyar, Adv.
Mrs. Varuna Bhandari Gugnani, Adv.
Mr. D.S. Mehra, Adv.
Mr. Sudarshan Singh Rawat, Adv.

For DDA Dr. Shyamliha Pappu, Sr. Adv.
Mr. V.B. Saharya, Adv.
Mr. R. Krishnamurthy, Adv.
Mr. K.K. Singh, Adv.

Mr. Ranjan Mukherjee, Adv.
Mr. S. Bhowmick, Adv.
Mr. S.C. Ghosh, Adv.

2

Mr. Jana Kalyan Das, Adv.

Ms. Hemantika Wahi, Adv.
Ms. Nupur Kanungo, Adv.

Mr. D.K. Goswami, Adv.
Mr. Shirish Kr. Mishra, Adv.

Mr. Pragyan P. Sharma, Adv.
Mr. P.V. Yogeswaran, Adv.

Mr. H.P. Rava, ASG
Ms. Indra Sawhney, Adv.

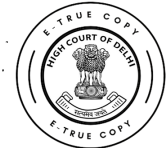
Dr. Manish Singhvi, AAG, Raj.
Mr. Devanshu Kumar Devesh, Adv.
Mr. Sahill S. Chauhan, Adv.
Mr. Milind Kumar, Adv.

Mr. A. Mariarputham, Adv. Genl., Sikkim
Mrs. Aruna Mathur, Adv.
Mr. Yusuf Khan, Adv.
Mr. Avneesh Arputham, Adv.

Mr. Riku Sharma, Adv.
for M/s. Corporate Law Group, Adv.

Mr. A.P. Sahay, Adv.
Ms. Rachana Srivastava, Adv.

td



Mr. Manoj Saxena, Adv.
Mr. Mayank Nigam, Adv.
Mr. T.V. George, Adv.

Ms. Kamini Jaiswal, Adv.

Mr. Shish Pal Laler, Adv.

Mr. Khwairakpam Nobin Singh, Adv.
Mr. Sapam Biswajit Meitei, Adv.

Mr. Ranjan Mukherjee, Adv.

Mr. R. Sundaravaradhan, Sr. Adv.
Mr. V.G. Pragasaam, Adv.
Mr. S.J. Aristotle, Adv.
Mr. Prabu Ramasubramanian, Adv.

Mr. Jatinder Kumar Bhatia, Adv.

3

Mr. G.V. Rao, Adv.
Mr. Ravi Prakash Mehrotra, Adv.

Mr. Gopal Singh, Adv.
Mr. Chandan Kumar, Adv.

Mr. M.N. Krishnamani, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Bikas Kar Gupta, Adv.
Mr. Abhijit Sengupta, Adv.
Mr. Amit Kumar, Adv.

Mr. S.K. Keshote, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Sachin Das, Adv.
Mr. Abhijit Sengupta, Adv.

Mr. Rituraj Biswas, Adv.

Mr. P.S. Patwalia, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Manish Pitale, Adv.
Mr. Wasi Haider, Adv.

For Mr. C.S. Ashri, Adv.

Mr. Tara Chandra Sharma, Adv.
Ms. Neelam Sahrma, Adv.

Mr. B.B. Singh, Adv.
Mr. Kumar Rajesh Singh, Adv.
Ms. Prema Kumari Singh, Adv.

Mr. Anil Shrivastav, Adv.
Mr. Ritu Raj, Adv.

Mr. Edward Belho, Adv.
Mr. Enatoli Sema, Adv.
Mr. Rituraj Biswas, Adv.

Mr. T. Harish Kumar, Adv.
Mr. P. Prasanth, Adv.
Mr. V. Vasudevan, Adv.

Mr. Sanjiv Sen, Adv.
Ms. Anuja Chopra, Adv.
Mr. P. Parmeswaran, Adv.

Mr. Atul Jha, Adv.
Mr. D.K. Sinha, Adv.

Mr. G.V. Chandrashekhar, Adv.
Mr. N.K. Verma, Adv.
Ms. Anjana Chandrashekar, Adv.

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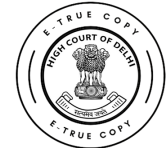
Mr. Gopal Prasad, Adv.

Mr. D. Mahesh Babu, Adv.
Mr. Ramesh Allanki, Adv.

Mr. Sunil Fernandes, Adv.
Mr. Vikrant Nagpal, Adv.
Mr. Sidhant Goel, Adv.
Ms. Renu Gupta, Adv.

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Mr. Ramesh Babu M.R., Adv.

Ms. Anuradha Rustagi, Adv.
Ms. D. Bharathi Reddy, Adv.

Mr. Sanjay R. Hegde, Adv.
Mr. Ramesh Kr. Mishra, Adv.

Ms. Sumita Hazarika, Adv.

Ms. Jayshree Anand, AAG.
Mr. K.K. Mahalik, Adv.
Mr. Ajay Pal, Adv.

Mr. Manjit Singh, Adv.
Mr. Kamal Mohan Gupta, Adv.

Ms. A. Subhashini, Adv.

Mr. Gopal Singh, Adv.
Mr. Manish Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Kuldip Singh, Adv.
Mr. R.K. Pandey, Adv.
Mr. T.P. Mishra, Adv.
Mr. Sanjay Katyal, Adv.
Mr. H.S. Sandhu, Adv.

Mr. Ravindra Keshavrao Adsure, Adv.

Mr. Prashant Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Vishwajit Singh, Adv.

Mr. Sanjay V. Kharde, Adv.
Ms. Asha G. Nair, Adv.

Mr. K.V. Mohan, Adv.
Mr. A.K. Panigrahi, Adv.
Mr. N.M. Varghese, Adv.
Mr. Tessy Varghese, Adv.

5

Mr. Rajesh Srivastava, Adv.

Mr. Anuvrat Sharma, Adv.

Mr. K.N. Madhusoodhanan, Adv.
Mr. R. Sathish, Adv.

Mr. R.C. Kaushik, Adv.

Mr. Pradeep Misra, Adv.

Mr. Venkateswara Rao Anumolu, Adv.

Mr. Vikrant Singh Bais, Adv.
Mr. B.S. Banthia, Adv.

Mr. Sandeep Gupta, Sr. Adv.
Mr. G. Prakash, Adv.
Ms. Beena Prakash, Adv.
Mr. V. Senthil, Adv.

Mr. Navneet Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Anil Kumar Jha, Adv.

Mr. Vikas Mehta, Adv.

Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta, Adv.
Mr. Rajiv Dubey, Adv.
Mr. Kamendra Mishra, Adv.

Mr. Naresh K. Sharma, Adv.

Mr. Anis Suhrawardy, Adv.
Mr. S. Mehdi Imam, Adv.
Mr. Tabrooz Ahmed, Adv.

Mr. S.M. Jadhav, Adv.

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Handwritten signature



UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

Last year, a number of deaths of homeless people were reported in the Capital city of Delhi because of bitter cold weather. On Court's urgent directions, number of shelters were constructed. This year also, winter is quite intense.

6

It has been brought to our notice that two night shelters located at Nehru Place and Kalkaji, Delhi were erected on vacant land belonging to the Delhi Development Authority ('DDA'). Those two night shelters have been demolished only three days ago by the DDA.

This indeed is a matter of great anguish, disappointment and astonishment. How could the concerned authority be so insensitive, impervious and callous to demolish night shelters when the bitter cold winter has already set in? In case, proper night shelters are not provided to the homeless and they are compelled to live under the open sky, particularly in places where intense winter has set in, similar unfortunate deaths of homeless people are bound to occur.

This is a matter of great anxiety and concern. It is the bounden duty of the Union of India and the State Governments to ensure at all costs that no death takes place because of lack of night shelters or basic facilities.

To preserve and save the lives of the people of this country has to be given top priority by the State. No laxity or lapse on this count can be countenanced.

On a consideration of the totality of the facts and circumstances of this case, we deem it appropriate to give following directions:

(i) The DDA is directed to re-erect two night shelters which were demolished from Nehru Place and Kalkaji, as expeditiously as possible, in any event, within three days from today. Until then, the homeless

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people may be accommodated in some other homes or night shelters. An affidavit of compliance be filed by the Vice Chairman of the DDA himself within a week.

The DDA is further directed to hold an inquiry and take appropriate action against the officers who were responsible for demolishing the two night shelters.

(ii) We direct the Union of India and all the State Governments and their instrumentalities not to demolish any night shelter without providing proper alternate night shelter till further orders.

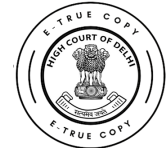
(iii) All the concerned Chief Secretaries of the States and the Administrators of the Union Territories would issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities within three days. All the concerned instrumentalities of the States and agencies are directed to cooperate and coordinate with each other to ensure that no life is lost in the absence of a night shelter or basic facilities. This order has to be complied with in letter and spirit.

Learned Additional Solicitor General submits that all the 64 permanent shelters in Delhi will become operational within a week from today and thereafter there will be a joint inspection by the officials of the Delhi Government and the representatives of the petitioner organisation and a report shall be submitted to this Court within ten days.

Let this matter be listed as a first item on the

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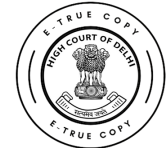


reopening i.e. 3rd January, 2011.

(A.S. BISHT)
COURT MASTER

(NEERU BALA VIJ)
COURT MASTER

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ANNEXURE-P/9
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* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ **W.P. (C) No. 7955/2015 & CM APPL. No.16162/2015**

SAVYASACHI K. SAHAI Petitioner

Through: Petitioner in person

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS Respondents

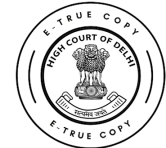
Through: Mr. Vikram Jetly, CGSC for R 1 to 3
Mr. Jayant Tripathi & Mr. Dinesh
Dahiya, Advocates for R-4/ ASI
Mr. Sanjeev Ralli, Advocate for R-7/
PCC

CORAM:
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAYANT NATH

ORDER
% **19.10.2015**

1. The petitioner has filed the present Public Interest Litigation seeking a writ of mandamus directing respondent Nos. 2 to 4 to take appropriate steps/action against the illegal encroachments and unauthorised construction inside and around the Amir Khusrao Park (*hereinafter referred to as the 'Park'*). This Park is bounded by Lala Lajpat Rai Marg, Lodhi Road area and measures about 12.8 acres.
2. Pursuant to notice being issued in this Petition, Respondent No.2/ DDA and respondent No.6/ SHO- Nizamuddin Police Station have filed their status reports.
3. The Status report filed by respondent No.6/ SHO - Nizamuddin Police

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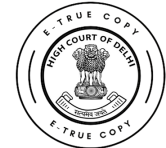


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Station is quite revealing. It is pointed out in the report that few years back, a Rain Basera was built by an NGO (known as 'Shakti Shalini NGO') to provide shelter for female and children. Beggars, homeless and vagabond also started living there by way of putting temporary structures with the help of tarpaulin. In March, 2013, DDA Horticulture staff had requested respondent No.6/ SHO for assistance in removing encroachments in the Park in the shape of temporary shelters made by some persons. Needful was done at that time. It is urged that a letter dated 17.04.2015 has been sent to the Deputy Director (LM), Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi from the office of DCP/South East District, New Delhi with a request to construct a boundary wall around the Park and with a request to take action to clear encroachments from the said land. Status report also states that no request for police assistance has been received so far.

4. The letter dated 17.04.2015 sent by DCP/South, Delhi Police to Deputy Director, DDA is a revealing letter. The letter reads as follows:

"It is informed that large chunk of land is lying vacant opposite Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin at Lala Lajpat Rai Marg, which is popularly known as Amir Khusro Park, Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi. Since, the said land is lying vacant, vagabonds staying in the area used to put jhuggies on the said area. Round the clock, staff has been deployed in Amir Khusro Park. However, these vagabonds used to encroach space by first putting tarpaulin and then putting Bamboo sticks at odd hours to be used for stay and start living therein. Time to time efforts were made to remove the encroachments at our own, but due to strong protest of residents, no fruitful result came out as they put forward their females and also throw children in front of the police party.



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It has also come to notice that one Baba Firozuddin, who is running a grocery shop in the said area, is doing encroachment in a well planned manner through his family members and collecting money from outsiders for providing them space for putting jhuggies on the said land. To put pressure on the local police, recently Baba Firozuddin also filed a writ petition against the SHO/H.N. Din with the allegations that SHO/H.N. Din is forcibly removing the jhuggies. However, the same was dismissed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

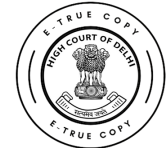
It is worth mentioning here that recently, during the inauguration of Barakhamba monument, renovated by Agha Khan Trust, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority also visited the area, who was apprised with the situation by the SHO/H.N. Din. At that time, he assured and directed the concerned to construct the boundary wall on the said land. After the renovation of Barakhamba monument, Amir Khusro Park is the only open space available, where large number of vagabonds have been shifted.

There is strong apprehension that there can be a major law and order problem in future at the time of removal of these jhuggi residents as some anti social elements have also started to live there, who used to do various crimes like robbery, snatching, burglary etc. in nearby localities. Recently, clashes also took place between different groups for construction of jhuggies and cross cases were also registered.

In view of above, it is, requested to construct a boundary wall immediately and encroachment removal programme may also be fixed to avoid the unauthorised encroachment on govt. land at the earliest. The necessary police assistance will be provided as and when requested."

5. Respondent No.2/ DDA in its status report has pointed out that the

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plot in question measuring 12.8 acres was allotted by L&DO Department on 05.01.1972 for the purpose of developing and maintaining the same as Green Land. Since then, as per terms of allotment, the Horticulture Division of respondent No.2/DDA is maintaining the same. Status report admits that the same has been illegally encroached upon in the shape of several *Jhuggi Jhopries* which are illegally constructed in the Park. Garbage and malba is also dumped inside the Park. It is further stated that the condition of the Park has deteriorated and any attempt to carry out the work of cleaning is objected to by the local residents illegally residing in the Park who create hindrance in execution of the cleaning work. It is urged that letters were sent to the concerned Police Station to take action against the illegal encroachers on the government land, but no steps have been taken by the Police and no Police protection is being provided.

6. The two status reports make it clear that the two authorities are passing the blame on each other. A serious problem of unauthorised and illegal encroachments on govt. land exists. There is apprehension of law and order problem.

7. In the light of the above, it is necessary for the respondents to take immediate action for removing encroachments and illegal construction inside the Park.

8. We therefore, issue the following directions:

- i) The concerned Chief Engineer (or equivalent officer) of DDA in consultation with the concerned Police DCP of the area, shall fix an appropriate date for removing of all unauthorised encroachments and illegal constructions

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inside the Park. The needful will be done within three months from today.

- ii) The Police will provide all necessary protection for carrying the task by respondent No.2/DDA.
- iii) After necessary task is accomplished, respondent No.2/DDA shall carry out appropriate measures to ensure that the unauthorised construction and land grabbing in any form is not repeated again. If necessary, appropriate wall or fencing shall be constructed/installed to protect the land.
- iv) There is a specific reference in the status report of the Police to a Rain Basera stated to have been constructed by Shakti Shalini NGO. The exact status of this Rain Basera is not stated in the status report, i.e. as to whether it is set up with the prior permission of the concerned authority or not. If the same has a valid subsisting permission from the concerned authority, then only it will not be subjected to any coercive step as envisaged in the order as above.

9. List this Petition on 24.02.2016. If for any reasons, the directions as stated hereinabove are not complied with, the concerned Chief Engineer of DDA and concerned DCP of Police shall remain present in person in Court.

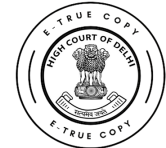
CHIEF JUSTICE

JAYANT NATH, J

OCTOBER 19, 2015

v

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***IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ CM No. 13164/2017 in W.P.(C) 7955/2015

SAVYASACHI K. SAHAI Petitioner

Through: Petitioner in person
Mr. Rajeev Kumar Yadav,
Adv. for applicant in CM
No.18177/2016

versus

UNION OF INDIA & ORS Respondent

Through: Mr. Vikram Jetly, CGSC for
R-1
Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, SC
for DDA with Mr. Hem
Kumar, Adv. and Mr. Shyam
Bajaj, AD, Horticulture/DDA
Mr. Jayant Tripathi and Mr.
Dinesh Dakiya, Adv. for R-
4/ASI
Mr. Satyakam, ASC for
GNCTD/R-5&6
Mr. Prabhav Ralli for
Mr. Sanjeev Ralli, Adv. for
R-7

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE ANU MALHOTRA

ORDER

% 19.04.2017

W.P.(C) 7955/2015

1. The record of this case shows that as back as on 19th
October, 2015, this court had directed the concerned Chief

W.P.(C) 7955/2015

page 1 of 3

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Engineer (or equivalent officer) of the DDA in consultation with the concerned DCP of the area to fix an appropriate date for removal of all unauthorised encroachments and illegal constructions in the Amir Khusro Park (hereinafter referred to as the 'Park'). Additionally, the police was directed to provide all necessary assistance for carrying out the task by the respondent no.2/DDA. It is not disputed that these directions remain uncomplied with till date.

2. We are informed by Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, learned standing counsel for the DDA that despite best efforts, police assistance has not been made available. This is disputed by Mr. Satyakam, learned additional standing counsel for the police. Despite the divergence on this aspect, both learned standing counsels submit that the orders of this court have to be strictly complied with.

3. It cannot be denied that encroachment and trespass cannot be permitted, least of all permitted to continue in perpetuity. The aspect of non-compliance of the specific directions of this court is an even more serious matter and is liable to render the concerned officers to appropriate action under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

4. On request of the learned standing counsels for the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Police, they are permitted time of three weeks to comply with the directions made on 19th October, 2015. A report to this effect shall be filed before this

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court on 22nd May, 2017.

5. In case the directions made on 19th October, 2015 are not complied with, the Commissioner (Land Management) and the DCP (South East) shall remain personally present in this court.

CM No.13164/2017

6. Notice.

7. Mr. Vikram Jetly, Mr. Sanjeev Sabharwal, Mr. Jayant Tripathi, Mr. Satyakam and Mr. Prabhav Ralli, learned counsels accept notice.

8. This application has been necessitated because of the non-compliance of the directions contained in the order dated 19th October, 2015. The petitioner points out that there is further encroachment in the park.

List on 22nd May, 2017.

Dasti under signatures of the Court Master.

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE

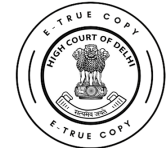
ANU MALHOTRA, J

APRIL 19, 2017/kr

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IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4447 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

Cu 19309/17

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

**Application under section 151 Code of Civil Procedure,
1908 for stay of the demolition and eviction**

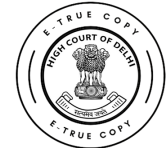
To

The Hon'ble Chief Justice and his other
Companion Justices of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court
New Delhi

Humble
application of the
Petitioner herein

Most respectfully sheweth:

1. The instant is a writ petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India seeking issuance of writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ, order or direction of this Hon'ble Court to the Respondents, to provide immediate relief to the homeless persons as well as slum dwellers in the form of temporary shelter and food for the children and to allow the poor slum dwellers. The Petitioner have no personal interest in the present PIL and it is for and in the interest of the poor slum dwellers and homeless persons and the society at large, and hence he has no ulterior motive other than public interest in filing the instant PIL.



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2. To protect these and other residents, petitioners are also seeking a protective order against further demolitions until rehabilitation is complete, and directions for the Respondents to follow proposed guidelines in future evictions and demolitions. That the contents of the above writ petition are not being repeated herein in the interest of brevity. That the Petitioner seeks leave to refer to and rely upon the above captioned appeal at the time of hearing of this application.
3. That Respondents have not provided the residents with rehabilitation as required by law. The Respondents have attempted to demolish the residents' jhuggies on several occasions in the past.
4. That the residents are mostly dalits and members of the economically weaker segment of society, and would be irreparably harmed by a forced eviction. Further, any demolition prior to the provision of rehabilitation would be a violation of their right to shelter, and a violation of numerous judgments of this Hon'ble Court.
5. That the summer season is at its peak and the residents of the abovementioned slum would be in a situation of great difficulty including the children and the senior citizens if their jhuggies are demolished right now.



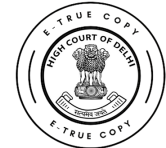
239

6. That there is no other efficacious and alternative remedy available to the Accused/ Applicant herein than to approach this Hon'ble Court and file this instant application.
7. That this application is bona fide and made in the interest of justice.

PRAYER

In the facts and circumstances stated herein above, it is Most Respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:

- a. Grant an ad interim exparte Stay against any further eviction or demolition of Jhuggie cluster in Khusro Park, Nizamuddin, New Delhi Respondents have provided all eligible residents rehabilitation.
- b. Pass an order of status quo anti to allow the earstwhile jhuggie dwellers to erect their jhuggies in the same manner as was there in the past and or rehabilitate them in accordance with law.
- c. Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to forthwith make arrangement for the food, nutrition and water of all the persons displaced especially for the children and elderly, disabled and lactating mothers.



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- d. Issue a writ of mandamus or any other writ directing the respondent DDA and other respondents to forthwith make arrangement for medical teams to visit the site of the demolition and provide immediate medicale care to the persons injured in at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin.
- e. Pass such other order may deem fit in the facts and circumstances of the case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONER AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY. THROUGH

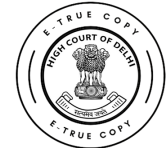
KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)

346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003

Kamlesh.legalaid@gmail.com

+91 9582388509

DATED:19 .05 .2017
NEW DELHI



241

IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4412 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

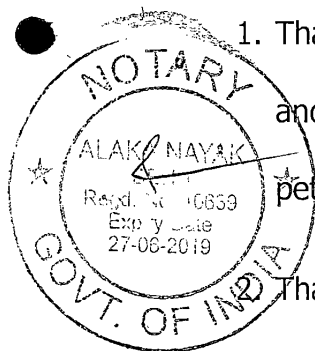
Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, Sunil Kumar Aledia, S/o Gyan Chand Aledia, aged about 36 Years, resident of 1D Shahpur Jat, II Floor, New Delhi, 110049 do hereby solemnly state and affirm as under:-



1. That I am the Petitioner in the above captioned petition and I am authorised to institute and sign the present petition.

2. That I have been read over the contents of the petition and accompanying application I have understood the contents of this writ petition and the accompanying application. I further say that the contents thereof are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



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4. I further state that no petition/ application have been filed before any other Court or tribunal seeking similar relief by the Petitioner.

5. That the contents of the petition as well as the contents of the present affidavit has been read over to me in vernacular hindi and that I have understood the same and state the same to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and beleif.

[Signature]

DEPONENT

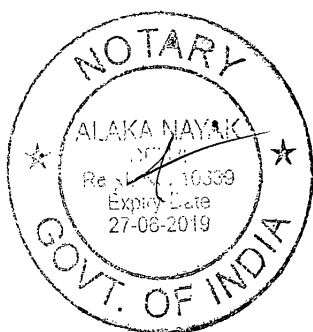
VERIFICATION

19 MAY 2017

Verified at New Delhi, this the 19th day of MAY 2017 that the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed there from.

[Signature]
19/5/2017

I identified the Deponent who has signed in my presence



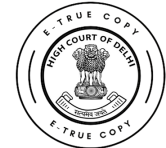
19 MAY 2017

[Signature]

DEPONENT

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Shri/Smt./Km.....
S/o, W/o R/o.....
Identified by Sd/-
Has solemnly affirmed that the contents of the affidavit which have been read & explained to him are true & correct to his knowledge

NOTARY



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IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 447 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

Cm 19310/14

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

**Application under section 151 Code of Civil Procedure,
1908 for permission to Dim and untyped copies of the
annexures**

To

The Hon'ble Chief Justice and his other
Companion Justices of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court
New Delhi

Humble
application of the
Petitioner herein

Most respectfully sheweth:

1. The instant is a writ petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India seeking issuance of writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ, order or direction of this Hon'ble Court to the Respondents, to provide immediate relief to the homeless persons as well as slum dwellers in the form of temporary shelter and food for the children and to allow the poor slumdwellers. The Petitioner have no personal interest in the present PIL and it is for and in the interest of the poor slum dwellers and homeless persons



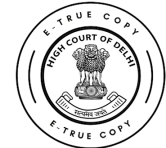
244

and the society at large, and hence he has no ulterior motive other than public interest in filing the instant PIL.

2. To protect these and other residents, petitioners are also seeking a protective order against further demolitions until rehabilitation is complete, and directions for the Respondents to follow proposed guidelines in future evictions and demolitions. That the contents of the above writ petition are not being repeated herein in the interest of brevity. That the Petitioner seeks leave to refer to and rely upon the above captioned appeal at the time of hearing of this application.
3. That Respondents have not provided the residents with rehabilitation as required by law. The Respondents have attempted to demolish the residents' jhuggies on several occasions in the past.
4. That there is no other efficacious and alternative remedy available to the Accused/ Applicant herein than to approach this Hon'ble Court and file this instant application.
5. That this application is bona fide and made in the interest of justice.

PRAYER

In the facts and circumstances stated herein above, it is Most Respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:



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- (I) Exempt the petitioners from filing typed and translated copies of the annexures in the present petition.
- (II) Allow dim and untyped and handmade Annexure to be filed with the present petition.
- (III) Pass such other order may deem fit in the facts and circumstances of the case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONER AS IN
DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY, THROUGH


KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & VISHAL KALRA
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)

346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003

Kamlesh.legalaid@gmail.com

+91 9582388509

DATED:19 .05 .2017
NEW DELHI



246

IN THE HON'BLE DELHI HIGH COURT AT NEW DELHI

(Extraordinary Civil Writ Jurisdiction)

Writ Petition (Civil) No. 6417 of 2017

(IN THE MATTER OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

In the matter of

Sunil Kumar Aledia

... Petitioner(s)

Versus

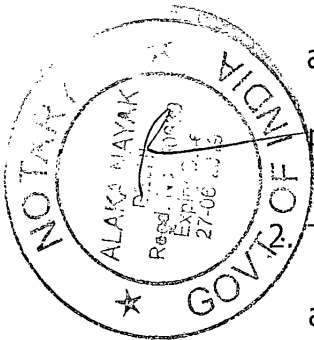
Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, Sunil Kumar Aledia, S/o Gyan Chand Aledia, aged about 36 Years, resident of 1D Shahpur Jat, II Floor, New Delhi, 110049 do hereby solemnly state and affirm as under:-

1. That I am the Petitioner in the above captioned petition and I am authorised to institute and sign the present petition.



That I have been read over the contents of the petition and accompanying application I have understood the contents of this writ petition and the accompanying application. I further say that the contents thereof are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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4. I further state that no petition/ application have been filed before any other Court or tribunal seeking similar relief by the Petitioner.

5. That the contents of the petition as well as the contents of the present affidavit has been read over to me in vernacular hindi and that I have understood the same and state the same to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and beleif.

[Signature]

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

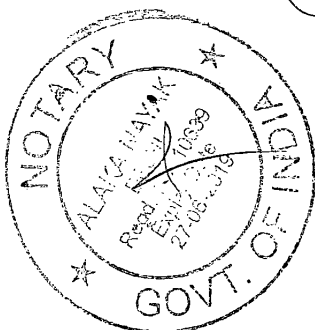
19 MAY 2017

Verified at New Delhi, this the 19 day of MAY 2017 that the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed there from.

19 MAY 2017

[Signature]

DEPONENT



CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Shri/Smt./Km. Smt. Anjali
S/o, W/o R/o M.C. Anand
Identified by Me
Has solemnly sworn before me at
Delhi on 19 day of MAY 2017
That the contents of the affidavit which
have been read & explained to
him are true & correct to his knowledge

NOTARY



IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
(CIVIL EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION)

WPC NO. 4417/2017

24.10.17

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PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

IN THE MATTER OF:

SUNIL KUMAR ALIDIA

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI & ORS.

....RESPONDENTS

Date of Hearing 24.10.17 2017

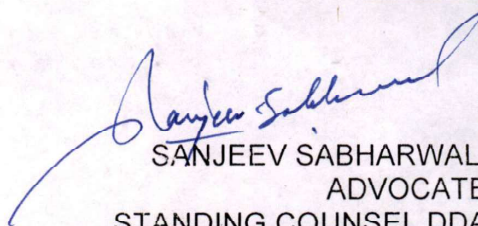
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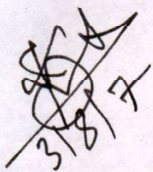
FILED BY:

New Delhi

Date: 03-08-2017


SANJEEV SABHARWAL
ADVOCATE
STANDING COUNSEL DDA
CH. NO.311, BLOCK-III
DELHI HIGH COURT
NEW DELHI
(M)9810031680




3/8/17

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
(CIVIL EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION)
WPC NO. 4417/2017

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

IN THE MATTER OF:

SUNIL KUMAR ALIDIA

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI & ORS.

....RESPONDENTS

STATUS REPORT BY WAY OF AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF
RESPONDENT-DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

I, Gajendra Singh aged about 49 years, S/o Sh Harbansh Singh,
posted as Deputy Commissioner having its office at Vikas Minar, ITO, New Delhi
do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under :-

1. That I am fully acquainted with the facts of the case as gathered from the official records and competent & authorized in the official capacity to swear this affidavit on behalf of respondent-Delhi Development Authority.
2. That the present petition is in the nature of a PIL and on the similar issue as highlighted in the present petition this Hon'ble Court is hearing in detail all the aspects with respect to Amir Khusro Park in *Civil Writ Petition 7955/2015 titled as Savya Sachi K. Sahai vs UOI & Ors.* wherein the respondent DDA has filed, on several occasions, as per the directions of this Hon'ble Court status report pertaining to the issues being raised herein. It is also submitted that as per the directions of this Hon'ble Court the occupants mainly the women and children who were using the night shelter were duly accommodated to nearby shelters which fact was placed before this Hon'ble Court as well.
3. A part from this the respondent DDA was engaged in removal of illegal construction and unauthorized encroachments with the cooperation of the SHO PS: Hazarat Nizamuddin.



4. It is pertinent to mention that in order to prevent further encroachment in future Civil Wing of the respondent DDA will initiate fencing and raising of boundary wall at the site.
5. In response to the allegations and claims made by the petitioner in the present writ petition being replied herein, the issue of reconstruction of Night Shelter in Tikona Kabristan(Amir Khusro Park) at H. Nizamuddin, New Delhi was not within the purview of the respondent authority and any directions pertaining to the same which this Hon'ble Court may deem fit in that regard will be complied with as and when such direction are issued. Hence, therefore, at this point of time except for removing the unauthorized and illegal construction at the site in question the answering respondent has no role in the present case.

In view of the submissions made hereinabove & the facts and circumstances of the case it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass an appropriate order in the present Writ Petition.

I identify the deponent who has signed in my presence.

VERIFICATION



DEPONENT

03 AUG 2017

Verified at Delhi on this ofAugust' 2017 that the contents of the above affidavit are true to my knowledge derived from the official records. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Sh./Smt./Km.....
S/o W/o D/o.....
Identified by Sh./Smt.....
has solemnly affirmed before me at Delhi
on.....
that the contents of the affidavit which
have been read & explained to me are
true and correct to his knowledge.

03 AUG 2017

Oath Commissioner, Delhi

DEPONENT

3 I 24/10
IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (C) No. 4417/2017 251

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sunil Kumar Aledia

..... Petitioner

VERSUS

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

..... Respondents

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3/8/17

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Place: New Delhi

Dated: 3 ^{Aug} 2017

Received copy
NICTD
3/8/17 for Petitioner.

Through

[Signature]
21/07/17
Respondent No. 2
D. KARTHIKEYAN
Officer on Special Duty (Night Shelter)
DUSIB

[Signature]
(PARVINDER CHAUHAN)

ENRL NO. D - 429/1997 (R)

ADVOCATE

STANDING COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT No.2

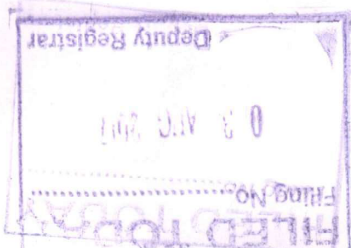
OFFICE: 2148, OUTRAM LINES

KINGSWAY CAMP, DELHI - 110009

PHONES: 27607074 (O)

9868102274 (M)

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IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (C) No. 4417/2017

IN THE MATTER OF:

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

..... PETITIONER

VERSUS

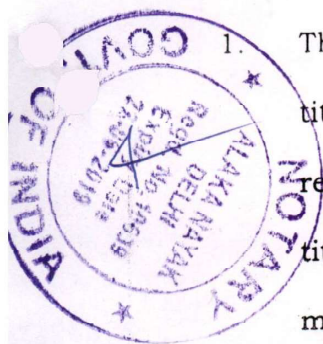
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI & ORS.

..... RESPONDENTS

**COUNTER AFFIDAVIT
ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 2 - DUSIB**

Affidavit of Sh. D. Karthikeyan, aged about 35 years, son of Sh. Devraj at present posted as OSD Night Shelter in Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) having its office at Punarvas Bhawan, I. P. Estate, New Delhi-110002.

I, the above named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:-



1. That I have gone through the contents of the above titled Writ Petition. I have also gone through the official records pertaining to the issue involved in the above titled writ petition and, on the basis of the records so maintained during the ordinary course of administration, I have made myself aware and conversant about the facts and circumstances involved in the present writ. Hence, I am able to swear the present affidavit. I am authorized to file the instant affidavit on behalf of the Respondent No. 2, and, do

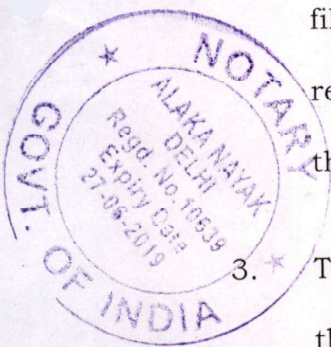


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hereby file this Affidavit, based on the Official Record, in reply to the Writ Petition filed by the Petitioner.

2. That at this stage, the Deponent is filing this short Counter Affidavit only with a view to show-cause as to why the instant writ petition may not be admitted, as such, the Answering Respondent is not offering para-wise reply to the allegations contained in the various paras of the writ petition. It is submitted that nothing stated in the various paras of the writ petition may kindly be deemed to have been admitted on the part of the Answering Respondent merely because the Answering Respondent has failed to specifically deny the said allegations. In the event, this Hon'ble Court comes to a conclusion that the instant writ petition is to be admitted, in such an event, the Answering Respondent craves kind leave of this Hon'ble Court to file a detailed counter thereby submitting a para-wise response to the allegations made in various paras of the writ petition.

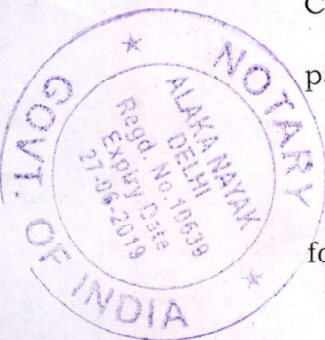


3. That the perusal of the instant Writ Petition shows that the grievance in the petition stems from the demolition action dated 18.05.2017, conducted by the Delhi Development Authority/ Respondent No. 4, herein, on the Night Shelter erected/ built by the Answering



Respondent, for Women and Children at Nila Gumbad,
Khusro Park, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi.

4. That the above titled writ petition, purportedly, filed in the public interest, seeks to raise various issues pertaining to the Night Shelters for the homeless population.
5. That at the outset, it is pertinent to mention herein that the issue regarding the shelter for homeless population is already *sub-judice* before the Full Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (C) No. 55/2003 titled as *E. R. Kumar & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Others*.
6. That in this regard, kind attention of this Hon'ble Court is invited to the Order dated 11.09.2016 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the *E. R. Kumar's Case (Supra)*, wherein, the following directions were passed by the Hon'ble Court:



For the aforementioned reasons, we direct as follows:

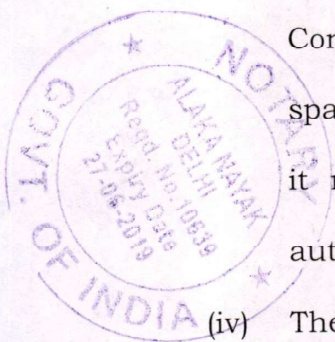
- (i) A Committee is constituted which will have Mr. Justice Kailash Gambhir, retired Judge, High Court of Delhi as its Chairman with an officer of the Joint Secretary cadre from the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to be



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deputed by the Union of India and an officer, serving or retired, from the Delhi Judicial Service to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee as Members. The last mentioned shall be the Member Secretary of the Committee.

- (ii) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation shall be the Nodal Ministry to provide all logistical support to the Committee.
- (iii) The Chairman of the Committee shall be entitled to all such emoluments/ perquisites and facilities as are admissible to any retired Judge, when holding a post retirement assignment like Chairperson of the State Consumer Commissions except residential accommodation. The Committee may not require any regular office space but should there be any such requirement it may take up the matter with the relevant authority.
- (iv) The Committee shall cause physical verification of the available shelters for urban homeless in each State/UT.
- (v) The Committee shall also verify whether the shelters are in compliance of the operational guidelines for the Scheme of Shelters for Urban



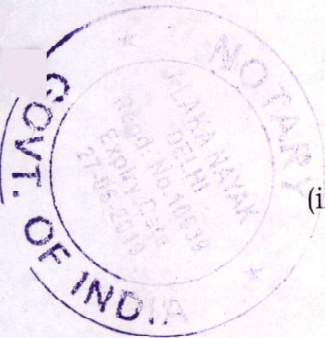


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Homeless under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).

- (vi) The Committee shall inquire into the reasons for the slow progress in the setting up of shelter homes by the States/UTs.
- (vii) The Committee shall further inquire about the non-utilization and/or diversion/misutilization of the funds allocated for the Scheme for providing shelters to the urban homeless.
- (viii) The Committee shall issue suitable recommendations to the State Governments to ensure that at least temporary shelters are provided for the homeless in the urban areas to protect them during the winter season. The State Governments shall ensure compliance with the recommendations along the time frame indicated by the Committee. Any non implementation shall be drawn to the attention of this Court.
- (ix) The Committee is directed to submit its report within a period of four months.



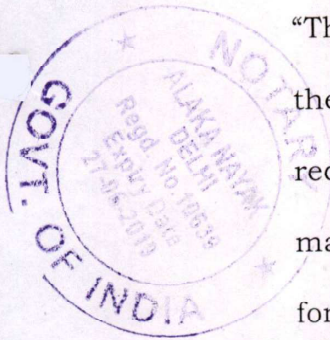
7. That in the compliance of the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, from time to time, various status reports have been filed and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is monitoring the status of compliance. It is pertinent to mention here that the aforesaid *E. R. Kumar's* Case is now coming up for



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hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 08.08.2017.

8. That it is pertinent to mention here that, as far as the issue of the night shelters is concerned, in terms of Section 43 (l) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, the function of construction and maintenance of night shelters vests with the respective Municipal Corporation. However, in Delhi, night shelters are being established and managed by the DUSIB.
9. That, in respect of need and other regulatory provisions regarding Night Shelters, kind attention of this Hon'ble Court is invited to the para 4.3 of the Master Plan, as amended vide notification No. S.O. 2894 (E) dated 23rd September 2013, which reads as under:-

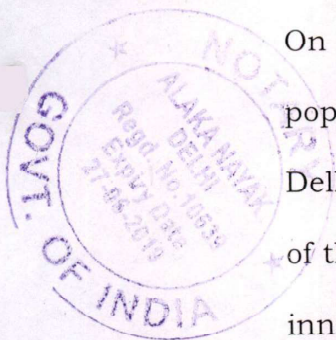


"The provision of night shelters is envisaged to cater to the shelterless, which should be provided as per requirements and should be identified keeping in view major work centres. Special provisions should be made for the homeless, women and children including the differently-abled, orphans and old age persons. Further, to the development of night shelters by GNCTD/ DUSIB/ MCD/DDA (as per MPD-2021), provisions for night shelter should also be made in existing buildings and in new proposed constructions within the Railway Terminals, Bus Terminals,



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Wholesale/ Retail markets, Freight Complexes, Police Stations, etc. by the agencies concerned such as Railways, Health, Industry, DTC, Police, etc., wherever available, with suitable modifications into night shelters as well as by adopting innovative concepts such as integrated complex with commercial space on the ground floor and night shelters on the first floor. In addition, multipurpose use of the existing facility buildings may be allowed for night shelter purposes. Provision should also be made for converting existing buildings, wherever available, with suitable modifications into night shelters. Since land is a constraint, the endeavour should be to optimally utilize the land for creating multipurpose facilities in residential and PSP plots.



On the basis of the 2001 Census of houseless population, at least 25 sites should be earmarked in Delhi for night shelters. In order to make the provision of this facility financially sustainable for the local body, innovative concepts such as integrated complex with commercial space on the ground floor and night shelter on the first floor should be explored. The guidelines and incentive package should be designed by the local agency concerned in collaboration with the Govt. of NCT of Delhi with a view to develop self-sustaining night shelters. One night shelter shall be

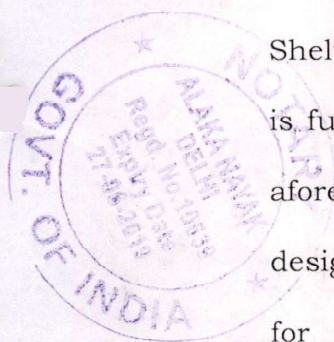


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provided for 1 lakh population. The actual location and need of night shelter is to be decided by the Local Authorities/ GNCTD based on practical demand/ assessment. However, in this regard for the geographical distribution of Night Shelters a minimum of at least one Night Shelter per administrative unit such as the Revenue Sub-Division or jurisdiction of Police Station may also be taken as criteria for planning purposes.”

10. That in compliance of para 4.3 of the Master Plan as quoted above, the Board on the basis of the requirements of the Night Shelters at different administrative units/ police station areas, has presently constructed a total of around 198 Night Shelters. Out of these, there are 83 permanent Night Shelters, while, 114 are in Porta Cabins, one in tent. It is further pertinent to mention herein that, out of the aforesaid night shelters, 21 night shelters are designated for women, 15 night shelters are designated for families, 12 night shelters are designated for children, 2 night shelters are for differently-abled persons, while, 4 night shelter has been earmarked for drug addicts.

11. That thus, the Board has made every possible attempt to erect/ construct Night Shelters not only at all places





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assessed but has also complied with the norms prescribed under Para 4.3 of Master Plan 2021.

12. That however, since the land owning agencies have not been able to provide sufficient land, due to the unavailability of enough space for construction of Night Shelters of the size as envisaged in the Master Plan, the Board has constructed much more Night Shelters in numbers than is actually prescribed in the Master Plan. The Board consistently and regularly endeavours to create more Night Shelters, whenever and wherever required for meeting the needs of the homeless persons.

13. That apart from the above, the Answering Respondent always strive to not only provide Shelter to the homeless and the destitute, but also take care of the aesthetics and basic amenities. The Answering Respondent believes that the homeless and destitute have a right to meaningful place of shelter, which is an indispensable attribute of Right to Life.

14. That in the above context of the matter, kind attention of this Hon'ble Court is invited on the order dated 19.01.2010 passed by this Hon'ble Court in W.P.(C) No. 29/2010 titled as Courts on its own Motion Vs. GNCTD & Anr., whereby, it was directed by this Hon'ble Court that owing to the urgent need for

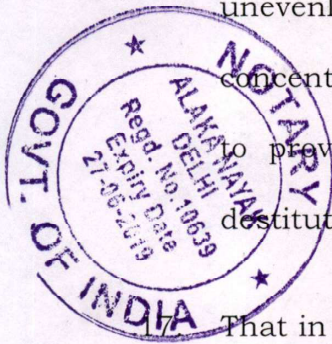




providing night shelter to the homeless and destitute, immediately more night shelter for homeless needs to be set up, as per the demand. It was further directed by this Hon'ble Court that on urgent basis various vacant Government Buildings, Community Center and other unused premises shall be used to create/built night shelters to meet the requirement.

15. That it would not be out of this mention that it was also directed by this Hon'ble Court vide the aforesaid order dated 19.01.2010, to provide separate shelter for women and children.

16. That in this regard, it is pertinent to note that the population of the homeless and destitute in Delhi, is unevenly distributed, as such the prime locations are concentrated to large extent. Therefore, it is necessary to provide night shelter for the said homeless and destitute, at such concentrated places.

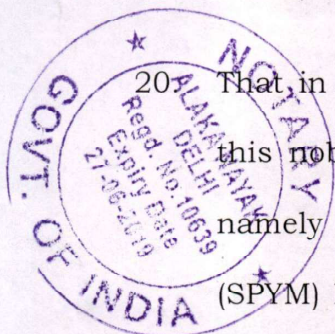


That in view of the above, it is further pertinent to note that such concentrated places as mentioned above, do not have Vacant Sites which are sufficient to cater the needs of night shelter for such homeless and destitute. Further, even if there are vacant sites, the land owning agencies are reluctant to handover the said land to the DUSIB for construction of night shelter.



18. That hence, in compliance of the aforesaid order dated 19.01.2010 and owing to the need of the homeless and destitute, the Answering Respondent had constructed a Porta Cabin structure/night shelter at Neela Gumbad, Khusro Park, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi, way back in the year 2011-2012.

19. That it is pertinent to note that the said night shelter having Code Number – 123, is specifically designated for homeless women and children in order to provide them shelter and other basic amenities. It is submitted that the Answering Respondent used to provide all basic requirements like toilets, drinking water, blankets etc. in the said night shelter to ensure dignified living of the said homeless people.



20. That, in order to involve active social organizations in this noble initiative, the Shelter Management Agency namely Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) has been assigned the task of management of the night shelter in question after following a transparent bidding process.

21. That on 18.05.2017, the aforesaid Night Shelter Management Agency informed the Answering Respondent that the official of the Respondent No. 4 are carrying out massive demolition drive to remove the encroachment at Amit Khushro Park in compliance



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of the order of this Hon'ble Court. It was further informed to the Answering Respondent that the in-charge of demolition squad also intends to demolish the night shelter in question.

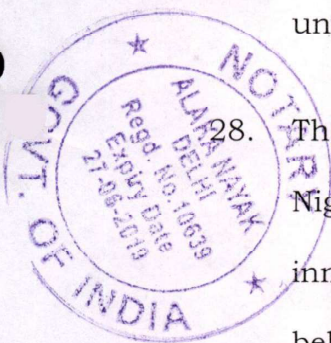
22. That immediately the officials of the Answering Respondent approached the Deputy Director (Land), DDA under whose supervision the aforesaid demolition was being carried out and tried to convince him that the said night shelter is valuable assets of DUSIB which cater to the needs of the homeless and destitute, as such, the same may not be demolished.
23. That with reference to the above, the Director (Night Shelter) of the Answering Respondent had also written a letter to the Principal Commissioner (LM), DDA. The Copy of the said letter dated 18.05.2017 is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE - R-2/1**.
24. That further, the Director (Night Shelter) of the Answering Respondent with his team also visited the DDA Head Quarter at Vikas Sadan, Delhi to resolve the aforesaid issue with the intervention of the Higher Authorities.
25. That it is further relevant to note that the Chief Executive Officer, DUSIB and Member Expert (Night Shelter) also tried to contact Principal Commissioner



(DDA) so that the Night Shelter in question could be saved.

26. That subsequently, the Deputy Director (Land), DDA assured that, for the time being, the night shelter in question will not be demolished, however, the Answering Respondent may obtain relief from DDA's higher authorities as they were simply complying the order of this Hon'ble Court.

27. That even after the aforesaid tireless efforts were made, on behalf of the Answering Respondent, to save the night shelter in question, the demolition squad of Respondent No. 4 demolished the subject night shelter at around 5.00 P.M. without giving any prior notice to the Answering Respondent, thereby, leaving inmates under open sky.



28. That it is further relevant to note that, neither the Night Shelter Management Agency nor night shelter inmates, were allowed to remove/ take away their belongings from the aforesaid Night Shelter compound.

29. That in compliance of the order dated 19.05.2017, 22.05.2017 and 24.05.2017 the women and children residing at the demolished night shelter have been shifted to the Night Shelter Code - 10 at Nizamuddin.

30. That in view of the above, it is pertinent to mention here that the aforesaid Night Shelter Code - 10 at Nizamuddin, was a Night Shelter for Males.

31. That hence, in view of the security reasons for the aforesaid shifted Women and Children, as per report of Night Shelter Management Agency, homeless males housed in the aforesaid Night Shelter Code No: 10, Nizamuddin have been shifted to two other Night Shelter i.e. Sarai Kale Khan: Code - 35 and Night Shelter Sunlight Colony: Code - 63.

32. That in the light of the above, the grievance of the Petitioner has been addressed and the present writ petition stands satisfied, therefore, the same may be dismissed accordingly. As such, it does not call for any further action on the part of the Answering Respondent.

[Signature]

VERIFICATION:

I identified the deponent who has signed in my presence

Verified at Delhi on this 31st day of July, 2017

that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct and nothing has been concealed therefrom.



03 AUG 2017

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Shri / Smt. / Kmr : D. Kartikeyan
S/o, Vile P/o : Deny
I identified by Shri / Smt. : Chun
Has solemnly affirmed before me at
Delhi on 31/07/17 as SI. No. 10
That the contents of the affidavit which
have been read & explained to
him are true & correct to his knowledge

NOTARY

[Signature]
31/07/17
DEPONENT
D. KARTHIKEYAN
Officer on Special Duty (Night Shelter)
DUSIB

[Signature]
31/07/17
DEPONENT
D. KARTHIKEYAN
Officer on Special Duty (Night Shelter)
DUSIB



DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR (NIGHT SHELTER)-I
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

No. D-514/DIA. CN. S/DUSIB/2017

Date: 18/05/2017

To,

The Principal Commissioner (LM)
Delhi Development Authority
C-Block, 1st Floor, Vikas Sadan
New Delhi

Sub : Regarding demolition of night shelter situated at Nila Gumbad, Nizamuddin.

Sir,

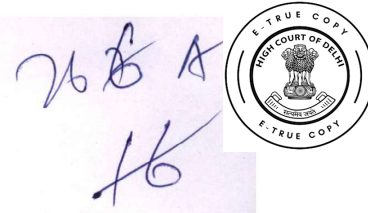
It has come to the notice of undersigned from field staff that DDA is going to demolish Night Shelters (Porta Cabin) meant for homeless children and women situated at Nila Gumbad, Nizamuddin. In response to the w.p. (C-29 / 2010) of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, DUSIB has established permanent as well as porta cabin night shelters at various location in Delhi including Nila Gumbad, Nizamuddin as per the then actual requirement and the affidavit regarding these shelters has already been given in the court by Delhi Govt.

It is requested to kindly look into the difficulties faced by these homeless people before taking any decision and kindly bring this in the knowledge of Hon'ble Court. If it is necessary to demolish then it is requested to kindly provide us space near by the said shelter so that we can shift the shelter there.

S.K. Dania
18/5/17
S.K. DANIA

DIRECTOR (NIGHT SHELTER)-I

T/C
[Signature]



IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (C) No. 4417/2017

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sunil Kumar Aledia

..... Petitioner

VERSUS

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

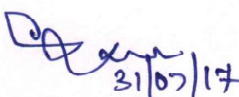
..... Respondents

MEMO OF APPEARANCE

Kindly enter my appearance on behalf of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board the Respondent No. 2 in the above titled case.

Place: New Delhi

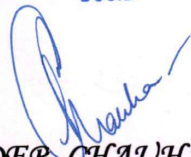
Dated: July, 2017


31/07/17

Respondent No. 2

D. KARTHIKEYAN
Officer on Special Duty (Night Shelter)
DUSIB

Through



(PARVINDER CHAUHAN)

ENRL NO. D - 429/1997 (R)

ADVOCATE

STANDING COUNSEL FOR THE RESPONDENT No.2

OFFICE: 2148, OUTRAM LINES

KINGSWAY CAMP, DELHI - 110009

PHONES: 27607074 (O)

9868102274 (M)



IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (C) No. 4417 /2017

IN THE MATTER OF:-

Sunil Kumar Aledia

...PETITIONER/S

VS.

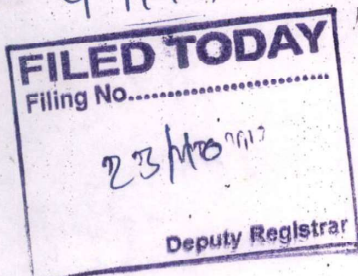
Govt. of NCT Delhi & ors

....RESPONDENT/S

ND04: 24.10.17

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Amish Kumar Mehra
Chetee 9958255125
Kamlesh Kumar Mehra
23/10/17 (Advocate)

Satyakam
(Mr. Satyakam)
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New Delhi
Date:

2017



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IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

W.P. (Civil) No. 4417/2017

IN THE MATTER OF:-

SUNIL KUMAR ALEDIA

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

GOVT. OF NCT, DLEHI & ORS

...RESPONDENTS

STATUS REPORT OF THE STATION HOUSE OFFICER, POLICE

STATION HAZRAT NIZAMUDDIN

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. It is most respectfully and humbly, submitted that on 19/04/2017, while hearing the CM No. 13164/2017 in W.P. (C) 7955/2015 in the matter of Savyasachi K. Sahai v. Union Of India & Ors., this Hon'ble Court has been pleased to observe that:

"The record of this case shows that "as back as on 19th October, 2015, this court had directed the concerned Chief Engineer (or equivalent officer) of the DDA in consultation with the concerned DCP of the area to fix an appropriate date for removal of all unauthorized encroachments and illegal constructions in the Amir KhusroPark (hereinafter referred to as the Park). Additionally, the police was directed to provide all necessary assistance for carrying out the task by DDA. It is not disputed that these directions remain uncomplied with



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till date. On request of the learned standing counsels for the DDA and the Delhi Police, they are permitted time of three weeks to demolish/removal of unauthorized encroachment/ construction at Amir Khusro park and to comply with the directions made on 19th October, 2015".

2. It is submitted that in compliance of the above mentioned order dated 25/04/2017, a letter vide Dy. No. 3042 was received from DDA at PS Hazrat Nizamuddin, South East, New Delhi regarding providing police assistance to DDA staff to carry out the demolition drive for removal of unauthorized construction/encroachment on government land, the said demolition drive was to be held on 16th as well as 17th May 2017.
3. Accordingly, DDA, with all the necessary police assistance, executed an effective drive of removal/ demolition of unauthorized encroachments and illegal constructions in the Amir Khusro Park. Execution of the demolition drive was successfully carried out on 16th and 17th May, 2017. It is submitted that all necessary police assistance was provided as demanded by DDA.
4. It is pertinent to mention that the Rain Basera (night shelter) for women and children at Amir Khusro Park was running under the supervision/authority of Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, Govt. of Delhi. The officials of Rain Basera/DUSIB were apprised about the demolition prior to



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demolition. No force was applied on children of Rain Basera or over any other person. DDA removed the Rain Basera. The role of Delhi Police was merely to provide protection/assistance to DDA Officials. The residents of Shelter House were permitted and willingly took away their articles/belongings from the Shelter House, and the Shelter was removed during the day hours. The police was assisting the DDA Officials in order to comply with the orders of this Hon'ble Court. The DUSIB (Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board) Asstt. Supervisor namely Fazl-e-Haq was present during the removal of Shelter House. The Shelter House was evacuated first and thereafter, it was removed in the between 2:00 to 5:00 PM.

5. It is also submitted that as per the directions of this Hon'ble Court, Local Commissioner Sh. Lorren Bamniyal, Registrar, was appointed to visit the new accommodation nearby shelter at Bawli Gate, Basti, Nizamuddin, New Delhi. Local commissioner, Sh. Lorren Bamniyal, Registrar along with Advocates appearing in the said PIL for DDA, Delhi Police, as well as DUSIB, including the PIL Petitioner Shri Savyasachi K. Sahai, Sh. Arun Sinha, Dy. Director/DUSIB, Sh. A.K. Diwan, A.E./DUSIB, Sh. B.L. Sharma, A.E.(electrical)/DUSIB, Sh. Jitender Kumar, J.E./DUSIB, Sh. Shyam Vijay, Asstt. Director/ Hort./DDA, Sh. Murlidhar, SO/Hort./DDA, Sh. Nitesh Kumar, NGO, SPYM, Night



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Shelter were present at the time of visit and the occupants mainly the women folk and children, who were staying in the night shelter in Amir Khusro park were shifted to shelter, Bawli Gate, Basti, Nizamuddin, New Delhi. The report of the Ld. LC is part of the record.

6. In response to the allegations and claims made by the petitioner in the present writ petition being replied herein, the issue of reconstruction of Night Shelter in Amir Khusro Park at Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi was not within the purview to the concerned authority. It is further submitted that any direction(s) pertaining to the same, which this Hon'ble court may deem fit, will be complied with. Therefore, it is submitted that the answering respondent had no primary role in removing the unauthorized and illegal construction at the site of question in Amir Khusro Park, Nizamuddin, New Delhi.

7. In view of above facts and circumstances, the undersigned is ready and willing to abide all the directions passed by this Hon'ble Court.


23/10/17

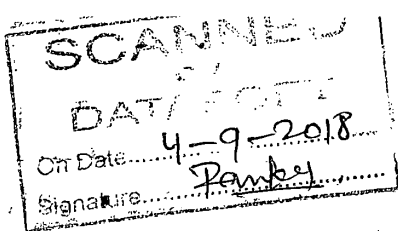
(Insp. Satendra Mohan)

Station House Officer

PS Hazrat Nizamuddin,

New Delhi

22.10.2017



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**IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) No. 4417 OF 2017**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sunil Kumar Aledia

...Petitioner

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

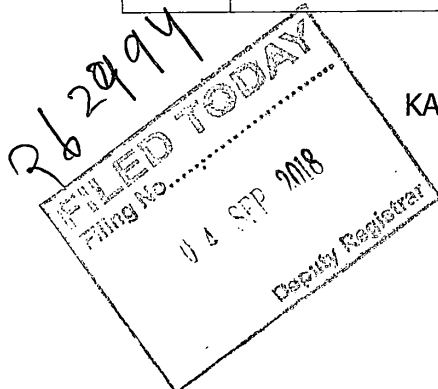
...Respondents

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6/09/18

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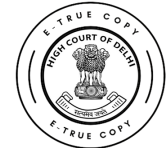
FILED BY

KAMLESH KUMAR MISHRA & SANJAY BANIWAL
ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER(S)

346A, Lawyers Chamber Block I,
Delhi High Court, Delhi 110003
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+91 9582388509

DATED: 4/09.2018
NEW DELHI



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1

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) No. 4417 OF 2017**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sunil Kumar Aledia

...Petitioner

Versus

Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors.

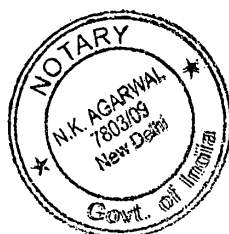
...Respondents

REJOINDER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER

I, Sunil Kumar Aledia S/o Gyan Chnad Aledia, aged about 36 yrs,
R/o 1D, shahpur Jat, IInd Floor, New Delhi – 110049 do hereby
solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the Petitioner in the above named Writ Petition
(Civil) and therefore am well conversant with the facts and
circumstances of the case and as such I am competent to swear
this affidavit.

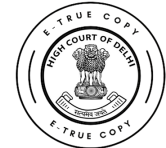
2. That I am filing my response to the Counter Affidavits of
Respondent no.2 DUSIB, Respondent no.4 DDA Respondent
no.3 Delhi Police through the present rejoinder and state that
the contents thereof are true and correct and belief and nothing
material has been concealed therefrom.



3. That this Hon'ble Court vide its order dated 19/5/2017 took
notice of the fact that there is a requirement of much large
number of night shelters which have not been constructed for
want of adequate land and further stated that it is not only



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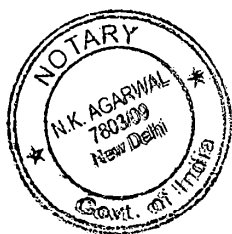


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unfortunate as no resident of Delhi ought to be permitted to remain shelterless. This would be the responsibility of the GNCT of Delhi.

4. That the demolition of a homeless shelter for women and elderly, and education and ICDS centre, a toilet complex built under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) were made by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board over a period of more than 7-8 years. There were more than 50 persons regularly taking shelter in the shelter home and after the demolition of the unauthorised constructions even more people were rendered homeless. Therefore it is submitted that that is a dire need for more than one shelter home to be reconstructed in the area to accommodate the numerous rendered homeless due to the demolition drive.

5. That this Hon'ble Court vide order dated 16/12/2010 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 of 2001 stated that



"It is matter of great anxiety and concern. It is the bounden duty of the Union of India and the State Governments to ensure at all costs that no death takes place because of lack of night shelters or basic facilities. To preserve and save the lives of the people of this country has to be given top priority by the State. No lacy or lapse on this count can be countenanced.....We direct the Union of India and all



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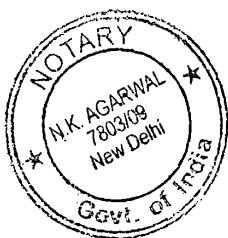
the State Governments and their instrumentalities not to demolish any night shelter without providing proper alternate night shelter "

It is submitted that the lack of will demonstrated by DUSIB to prevent the demolition and the sheer mismanagement on behalf of DDA and DUSIB is completely against the spirit if the orders of the court as mentioned above. Further the government in case of demolition shall pre arrange proper night shelters and not stuff existing full night shelters with the displaced residents.

6. That by destroying a legally functioning homeless shelter the state instead of fulfilling its endeavour of eliminating homelessness and adding to the problem and in the present case reducing the number of night shelters.

7. That the respondents have repeatedly mentioned that the shelter home was both constructed and demolished on the basis of different court orders. It is submitted that the officials or hiding behind the garb of court orders to get away the inhuman and negligent actions and therefore must be held accountable and not be allowed to escape their responsibility.

8. That the order date 19/10/2015 in Writ Petition (7955/2015) stated that "if the shelter home at Khusro Park has a valid subsisting permission from the concerned authority, then only it will not be subjected to any coercive step as envisaged in the order." It is submitted that neither of the agencies involved

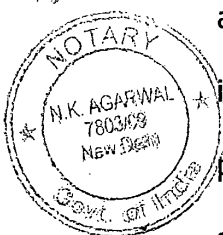




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i.e DUSIB, DDA and Delhi Police were able to provide a status report on the authority and permissions of the night shelter in the present case thus causing a case of gross mismanagement by the respondents involved. There has been no coordination between the authorities involved despite it being an admitted fact that the night shelter was under the DUSIB and was constructed on DDA land. In light of the above facts it is incorrect to state that the Night Shelter is an unauthorised construction and hence subject for demolition. That DUSIB did not do enough efforts to prevent the demolition of the shelter despite the Court stating in order dated 19/10/2015 that if the shelter home has the required permissions it is not subject to demolition. The same is annexed at page 229-233 of the petition. (Relevant portion at page 233 para IV)

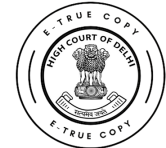
9. It is submitted that the DUSIB should take a proper survey as soon as possible of the area where the demolition took place in order that proper rehabilitation can be done as per the proper policy of all those rendered homeless by the demolition of the slum cluster and the night shelter. Immediate rehabilitation of all the homeless is a must to ensure proper implementation of the policies.



REJOINDER TO THE COUNTER AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE
RESPONDENT NO. 2 DELHI URBAN SHELTER BOARD



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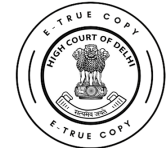
1. It is submitted that the Delhi Urban Shelter Board admitted in para 3 of its Counter affidavit that the Night shelter for Women and Children at Nila Gumbad, Khusro Park, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi in question was erected/built by. That it is the responsibility of the answering respondent no.2 to ensure the proper functioning, safety and security of the Night Shelter. Further that it is the responsibility of the respondent to erect night shelters with proper coordination and valid subsisting permissions from the concerned authorities. That this Hon'ble Court in its order dated 19 October 2015 in W.P (C) 7955/2015 clearly stated that the Night shelter shall only be subject to demolition if it was constructed without proper permissions. That the petitioner wishes to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble that all concerned parties are silent on the above point and the night shelter was demolished negligently by the DDA without proper status report of the night shelter herein.



2. The Respondent no.2 has submitted in para 5 of its counter affidavit that the issue of Night Shelters is Sub Judice. However the present Petition arises out of fresh cause of action i.e the demolition of the night shelter for women and children at Khusro Park. It is submitted by the petitioner that he has highlighted the various issues pertaining to night shelter to show the court, the gross level of mismanagement, lack of adequate



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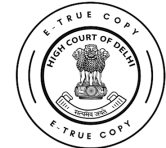
arrangements and lack of will to protect and secure the interest of the homeless.

3. That in para 10 of the counter affidavit of respondent, there is an effort to demonstrate that the DUSIB is taking adequate measures to cater to the needs of the homeless in Delhi. However it is submitted that this is mere tactic to mislead the court to believe that the Board is appropriately fulfilling all its responsibilities. Whereas in reality 198 night shelters are nowhere close to fully catering to the needs of the citizens residing in Delhi. It is a mere numbers game as the true capacity of these 198 shelter homes is nowhere close to the true number of homeless citizens residing in Delhi. Almost all of these 198 shelter homes, barring a handful, have no basic facilities that are required for fulfilling a basic right to a dignified life. The real need of the homeless shelters in concentrated areas, where concentration of homeless is at a maximum is not met. Only 13 out of these 198 shelters are compliant to the National Urban Livelihood Mission Guidelines under which every state government receives funds from the central government for the purpose of homeless shelters. There is neither any official audit system of these shelters nor is there any official demographic or geographic survey of the the existence of the homeless in Delhi. Therefore to say that 198 shelters are enough of the homeless





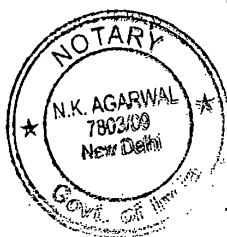
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of Delhi and enough measure have been taken is completely misleading and a grave injustice and violation of right with respect to the homeless.

4. That in para 13 of its counter affidavit the respondent states *"always strive to not only provide shelter to the homeless and destitute but also take care of the aesthetics and basic amenities.....homeless have a right to meaningful place of shelter , which is an indispensable attribute of Right to life"*. It is submitted that the respondent is trying to mislead the Court. The complete inaction and lack of will to prevent the demolition of the shelter home in Khusro Park and the rendering homeless of so many women and children in a completely insensitive manner highlights that the respondent is merely trying to save itself from the gross mismanagement of the shelter home.

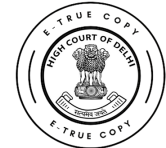


5. It is being also submitted that the Counter Affidavit of the Respondent through para no. 16 and 17 is merely passing the burden and accountability by blaming the land owning agencies for the prevailing situation of the homeless i.e the lack of enough shelters as well as the illegal demolition of the shelter home at Khusro Park.

6. That it is submitted that there is complete lack of will from the Delhi Government and DUSIB as it is common knowledge



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that the government always manages to arrange for land for various purposes like government housing, offices etc. It is often seen that government offices have been constructed at empty spaces under various flyovers in the city, however there is no similar will shown for the homeless people of this city.

7. That the respondent in its affidavit submits that land owners are reluctant to provide land, however in the situation of the present case the shelter at Khusro Park was an already pre existing shelter built on land provided by DDA to the Delhi Government and DUSIB in the year 2011, therefore complaining that the land agencies do not provide land is irrelevant, even if it were true, is not relevant in the present case.

8. It is being also submitted that the Counter Affidavit of the Respondent No.2 in para no.18 is an admission by the respondent as to the legality of the demolished night shelter. Further it is reasonable to believe that it is obvious that if a night shelter was built in the year 2011 it was done with official permissions/approvals/agreements between the DDA and the Delhi Government/DUSIB. It is pertinent to mention that despite the fact mentioned above neither of the agencies involved above prevented the illegal demolition of the shelter home despite having prior information of the same.



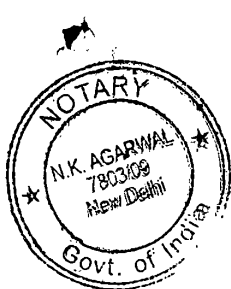


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9. That letter dated 30/5/17 sent by DUSIB to DDA claiming compensation of Rs.25 lacs from DDA for the illegal demolition of the shelter home in the present case is a clear admission that the shelter home was constructed legally and thus was not subject to demolition along with other units being demolished in the area. True copy of the Letter dated 30/5/17 issued by DUSIB to to the DDA is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R1.**

10. That despite admitting in para 21 as to knowing of the intention of DDA to demolish the shelter home in advance ,they failed to stop DDA from demolishing the shelter home and have made no effort to prosecute the officers of DDA and DUSIB who were culprit for the same.

11. Further that Respondent no. 2 states that it received knowledge of the possible demolition of the shelter home on the 18th of May 2017 i.e the day of the demolition of the shelter home itself. However Delhi Police in its status report dated 22 October 2017 states that the official demolition drive took place from 16th to 17th of May. This discrepancy highlights the following facts; that the demolition of the shelter home was illegal on two accounts, one being that the shelter home was not supposed to be a subject of demolition as it was a government owned legal entity and not a part of the other private units constructed in the area and second that even if arguendo it is





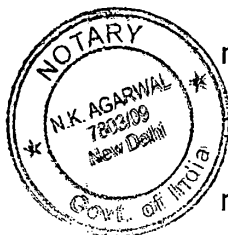
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assumed that the shelter home was indeed illegal it was still conducted post the official sanctioned demolition drive as per the police that was conducted from 16th to 17th of May.

12. That since the demolition of the shelter home took place on the 18th of May it is evident that the shelter was demolished separately without the presence of Police and other required personnel and further the respondent herein failed to seek support of the Delhi Police to prevent the illegal demolition.

13. That in response to para no.22 of the counter affidavit of the respondent no.2 it is submitted that if the shelter home is made as per the Hon'ble High Courts order with required permission and approvals then in that case there shouldn't be the need to convince the DDA to prevent the demolition. In light of the above fact we request this Hon'ble Court to order the respondent herein to submit all concerned documents, letters, permissions, lease, agreements and NOC's with regards to the night shelter in question in the present case.



14. That the letter referred to by the respondent herein in para no. 23 is a sham attempt to prevent the demolition of its shelter home. It highlights that no real effort was taken by the respondent as it has used extremely soft words in its attempt in an extremely precarious and urgent situation with real lives at stake. It is unfortunate to see that the respondent herein was at

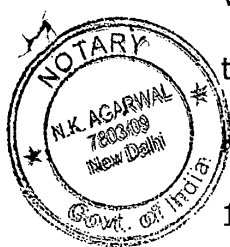


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the mercy of the DDA and needed to plead for the prevention of demolition of its shelter in an illegal manner.

15. That DUSIB states in para no.26 that it received an assurance from DDA that no demolition of night shelter will take place. However there is no written proof of the same. It is pertinent to highlight that DUSIB failed to take a written assurance from DDA with respect to the same. Further the court order referred to in para 26 states that the court ordered demolition of "unauthorised construction". Both the DUSIB and DDA are silent on explaining how the night shelter in the present case comes under "unauthorised construction".

16. That the concerned agencies failed to coordinate their actions despite the fact that DUSIB and DDA are supposed to take coordinated actions through nodal officer deployed for the very purpose. Despite this fact the authorities failed to prevent the unfortunate demolition of the women and night shelter at Khusro Park.



17. That the Respondent in para no. 29 states that all inhabitants of the shelter home in the present case have been appropriately accommodated. The above fact is questionable as there is no way to ensure that rehabilitation has been taken place in an appropriate manner. Further it's important to highlight the fact that most night shelters are already over occupied and there is a lack of basic fulfillment of living a



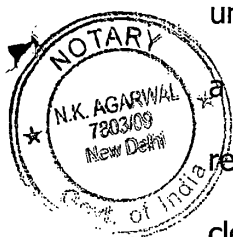
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dignified life and that accommodating the inhabitants of the demolished shelter in nearby shelters is only adding to the already overcrowded shelter homes thus resulting in graver injustice. Further it is submitted that in order to ensure that minimum justice is done the respondent herein should immediately construct a new shelter home to replace the demolished one.

18. That there is an immense lack of clarity with respect to the stand of the DUSIB in the present scenario as they are praying for the dismissal of this petition at the same time blaming the other authorities and admitting to a mishap. Further the DUSIB is still unclear as to the legality of the shelter home in question despite it being absolutely clear from the facts and circumstances of the case that the shelter home is indeed a legal unit of the Government of Delhi. It is submitted that since it was a legal government shelter home the proper procedure of removal of the same should have been adopted in the case of clearing of the land in a legal manner.



19. That it is submitted that the respondent herein stated more than a year ago that it will give a detailed reply to the petition. However no such detailed response to the case has been submitted to this Hon'ble Court.

**REJOINDER TO THE COUNTER AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE
RESPONDENT NO. 4 DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

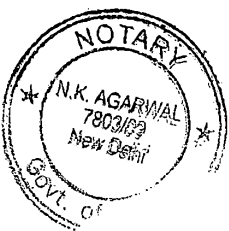


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1. That the Respondent no.4 Delhi Development Authority has given a very brief status report of the extreme mismanagement on its part. The respondent has failed to give a detailed reply to the present petition and the allegations therein.
2. That the respondent herein states in its report that the present petition on the similar issue with respect to Amir Khusro Park in *Civil Writ Petition 7955/2015 titled Savya Sachi K Sahai vs UOI & Ors.* However It is submitted by the petitioner that the present petition has a different issue and cause of action. Further
3. That the respondent in the status report has stated that the residents of the demolished shelter home have been duly accommodated to nearby shelters. However no proof of the same has been provided. Further there is no form of audit to ensure that these residents have been truly duly accommodated.
4. That the respondent herein states that it was engaged in removal of illegal construction and unauthorised encroachments with the cooperation of the SHO PS. Nizmauddin. It is submitted that the respondent failed to determine that the shelter home was in no instance an "illegal construction or an unauthorised encroachment" and conducted the illegal demolition of the shelter. Further that all officers concerned shall be prosecuted





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for the same and appropriate action shall be taken again DDA.

5. That the respondent states in its report that its job is merely to remove unauthorised construction and has no role in the present case. It is submitted the respondent herein is making an attempt to escape from the liability of its actions as since the respondent herein is the agency that conducted the illegal demolition of the shelter home it is a primary culprit in the current facts and circumstances of the case and hence it is completely untrue to state that it has no further role in the present case.

CURRENT SITUATION AT THE SITE WHERE THE HOMELESS SHELTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAS DEMOLISHED

1. That the petitioner further reiterates that the condition of the homeless persons especially women and children has worsened and they are forced to live in a deplorable and inhuman condition.



True copies of the photographs taken in the month of July-August 2018 in the Khusro Park - Nizamuddin area is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE R2.**

In view of the aforementioned submissions the petitioner seeks directions from this Hon'ble Court to



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(i) Direct the Respondents to make more homeless shelters and family shelters at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin or any other nearby area appropriate to accommodate all the displaced and homeless persons of the area.

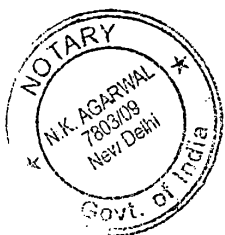
(ii) Direct the Respondents to forthwith make arrangements for the food nutrition and water of all the persons displaced.

(iii) Direct the respondents to initiate enquiry and take appropriate action against the officers who were responsible for demolishing the night shelters without enquiring into the details of the same.

(iv) Direct the Respondents to conduct a survey of the slum dwellers and homeless persons at Khusro Park, Nizamuddin.

[Signature]
I Identify the Executant/Deponent
Who has Signed in my Presence

(v) Pass any such directions or order which this Hon'ble Court deems fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the above mentioned case.



(vi) That I have read the contents of this rejoinder affidavit and I have understood the same. I further say that the contents thereof are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

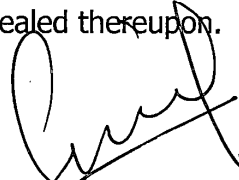
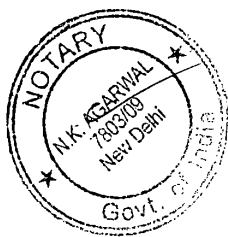
[Signature]
DEPONENT

Verification

-4 SEP 2018

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Verified at New Delhi on _____ the day of _____ of 2018 that the contents of the Affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed thereupon.


DEPONENT

CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE
DEPONENT/EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECT TO
UNDERSTAND AFFIRMED & DEPOSED BEFORE ME AT
NEW DELHI.

IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS
SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE
NOTARY PUBLIC (DELHI)
N.K. AGARWAL Advocate

-4 SEP 2018



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ANM → R1

(M.K. Tyagi)
Member (Engineering)

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board
दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड
Govt of National Capital Territory of Delhi I.P. Estate ITO
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली सरकार आई पी इस्टेट आई टी ओ
New Delhi-110002
नई दिल्ली 110002

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D.O.No. PS/M(Engg)/DUSIB/2017/D-26
Date:- 30/05/2017

Dear Shri Aggarwal ,

I want to bring to your kind notice that on 18.05.2018, DDA has demolished a six year old night Shelter set up by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), near Neela Gumbad (amir Khusro Park), Hazarat Nizamuddin, New Delhi. This temporary night shelter consisting of Porta Cabins along with the facility of kitchen, store and Bio-digester toilets etc was built by DUSIB in the year 2011 for accommodating homeless children and women as per the policy of the Government of NCT of Delhi and in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP (C) No. 29/2010 in the case titled "Court on its own motion Vs GNCT & Ors. The relevant excerpts of the Court Order dated 19.01.2010, are reproduced below :

"Immediately set up more temporary night shelters for the homeless (as per demands submitted by civil society organizations and the homeless) that provide basic amenities and services like blankets, toilets, water and sanitation, and are located close to their livelihood sources; Provide separate shelters for homeless women and children, and families;

Urgently make available the various vacant government buildings, community centres and other unused premises as homeless shelters; Create permanent, year-round shelters for the homeless, as the crisis of homelessness does not only exist in the winter but is a perennial one; Prosecute those responsible for the evictions of the homeless, especially those using force against women and children; Develop a comprehensive policy to address the housing rights of Delhi's poor."

2. It is pertinent to mention here that DUSIB has set up more than 200 Night Shelters all over the city of Delhi in pursuance of the above orders of Hon'ble High court of Delhi. It is also important to bring to your kind

Punerwas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002
Email : menggdusib@gmail.com delhishelter@gmail.com



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Notice that DDA was one of the respondents in the above mentioned writ petition and has never objected in the past about this night shelter.

3. I would also like to place on record our strong protest and anguish that DDA has not even given a notice, much less an opportunity to DUSIB to present its case before going for demolition of this shelter. DDA has not even given us a few hours notice to retrieve the serviceable material and rather went ahead with demolition causing a material loss of about Rs.25 Lakh to DUSIB/Govt. Exchequer, which otherwise could have been avoided. As result a large no. Of homeless persons have been put to scorching heat and sun which has compounded their vagaries DDA must reimburse the said amount to DUSIB as a loss has been caused by DDA due to non following of settled procedure /SOP before going for any demolition action.

With Regards

Yours Sincerely

(M.K. Tyagi)
Member (Engineering)

Sh. J.P. Aggarwal
Principal Commissioner (Land & Management)
Delhi Development Authority
Vikas Sadan, INA
New Delhi 110023

Punerwas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002
Email : menggdusib@gmail.com delhishelter@gmail.com



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 K. TYAGI
ENGINEER (Engineering)



DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD
दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड
Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi, I.P. Estate, I.T.O.
New Delhi - 110 002
नई दिल्ली - 110 002

D.O. No. PS/11(Egg)/DUSIB/107/136
Dated 30/05/2017

19

Dear Mr. Aggarwal

I want to bring to your kind notice that on 18.05.2017, DDA has demolished a six year old Night Shelter set up by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), near Neela Gumbad (Amir Khusro Park), Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi. This temporary night shelter consisting of Porta Cabins along with the facility of kitchen, store and Bio-digester toilets etc was built by DUSIB in the year 2011 for accommodating homeless children and women as per the policy of the Government of NCT of Delhi and in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP (C) No. 29/2010 in the case titled 'Court on its own motion Vs GNCTD & Ors. The relevant excerpts of the Court Order dated 19.01.2010, are reproduced below :

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punewasbhawan@delhiipmail.com; delhishelter@gmail.com

Punewas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002
Email : menggdusib@gmail.com delhishelter@gmail.com

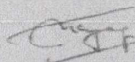
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Member (Engineering)

Sh. J.P. Aggarwal
Principal Commissioner (Land & Management)
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Sadan, INA,
New Delhi-110023



WhatsApp Image '2018-08-08 at 11:12:44 (2).jpeg



8/28/2018

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8/28/2018

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